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THE CHINA PRESS

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RUSSIA EXCLUDES DEBATE ON ALLIES' PEACE AGREEMENT

Strengthens Entente's Confidence; Note Advance By Germany

AUSTRIA HAPPIER

Convinced Ally Is Seeking Truce on Same Basis As Herself

LENIN IS SNUBBED

Congress Ovates Kerensky After Latter Attacked By Extremist

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The Times remarks that the transmission of the German peace proposal to Petrograd, by Herr Hoffmann, the Swiss Minister for Foreign Affairs, is an international incident requiring very prompt investigation. It seems scarcely distinguishable from an unneutral step by the Swiss Government, in the interests of Germany and to the detriment of the Allies. "We reserve judgment, pending the firm representations which the Allies, we assume, will make to Berne."

There seems to be general recognition of the fact that Germany has made an advance in the direction of acceptance of the formula of no annexations and no indemnities, but it is not certain whether this is applicable only to Russia. The Vorwaerts, which is controlled by the German Government, especially opposes a crushing peace, saying that it is essential that peace should not create an unbearable situation for any belligerent.

Meanwhile, there is much satisfaction in London and the Allied countries concerning the Russian Government's dismissal of the pacifist German agent, Grimm and the approval of that action by the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. This and Russia's exclusion of the no-separate-peace agreement from discussion at the proposed Allied conference has greatly renewed confidence in London and Paris.

Austria Welcomes Change

Amsterdam, June 18.—The Austrian newspapers welcome the statement appearing in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that Russia's formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany, as final evidence of the similarity of Austria's and Germany's peace aims.

Petrograd, June 18.—A long and powerful statement addressed by Mr. Arthur Henderson to the Petrograd Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in connection with the projected Socialist International Conference, concludes as follows:

"We must be careful, for our choice today may lie between honor and infamy, an untimely peace and years of fear, or a few months of fighting and suffering and lasting peace. These, I think, are the views of the overwhelming majority of the organised workers in Great Britain."

Workers' Congress

The General Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates held a meeting, today, at which the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs said that the Government desired to hasten the conclusion of the new treaty in which the principles of the Russian Democracy would be recognised as the Allies' international policy.

He enjoined a consolidated program which would avoid a rupture with the Allies and declared that a separate peace would destroy the results of the Revolution and bring Russia into a new war alongside a German coalition. He pointed out that the inactivity on the war-front had enfeebled the Revolution and the army should be ready to advance.

The extremist Lenin attacked M. Kerensky's appeal for an offensive.

M. Kerensky, who followed, said that Lenin's doctrine was Marxism misinterpreted. Lenin's advocacy of fraternisation at the front suited the German General Staff.

The Congress, excluding the Extremists, gave M. Kerensky an ovation.

All Hectic Confusion Now In Peking While The Center Has Passed To Shanghai

Members Of Parliament Arrange Headquarters Here In Preparation For Formal Opening

BY NATHANIEL PFEFFER

For a progressive there is no bitterer city in the world to live in today than Peking. The supreme irony of Chang Hsun camped in the capital of a republic surrounded by his private army and holding daily parleys with the President to settle what shall be the government of China—Chang Hsun of all men—how galling that is to the Chinese one can realise only by being in Peking.

The most pathetic if not the most tragic figure in China today is Li Yuan-hung. On few executives has a responsibility been more squarely placed and the blame for his choice more bitterly visited.

However harsh the things that are being said of him—and the harshest are being said by those who were his warmest supporters—the central fact of the situation and the thing for which he can be most blamed is that he allowed himself to be moved by advisers who were betraying him and to be bluffed. But even his enemies will admit that he is an honest, sincere and brave man who would have died at his post rather than yield if it had been only a matter of self-interest or courage. His deficiency is in his inability to read men and to interpret conditions, and his reliance on advice.

Knew Tuchuns Were Bluffing

Up to twenty-four hours before he yielded the President saw as clearly as everybody else in Peking that the Tuchuns were bluffing; he had said so himself. He was made to see, as everybody in Peking still sees, that the Tuchuns would not have moved a step beyond Tientsin if he had merely ignored their ultimatum, at the same time making some formal concession that would have allowed the Tuchuns to go home without losing face.

For it is beyond the possibility of denial that the Tuchuns were so torn by jealousy of each other and actual differences of opinion that they could not possibly have held together. It is obvious now, even after they have won, when they cannot agree on the next step, for fear some one of them will get more than another—and that Chang Hsun will get more than anybody else.

All these things the President saw clearly on Friday night, June 8, when he received the ultimatum. And that night he had decided absolutely and given his pledge that the ultimatum would be rejected. And even on that ultimatum he was being betrayed, for it never came genuinely from all the Tuchuns but was brought back by his secretary, Hsia Shou-kong, who had seen only Li Ching-hsi. And, parenthetically, Hsia has been more or less the evil genius throughout.

Traitorous Attaches

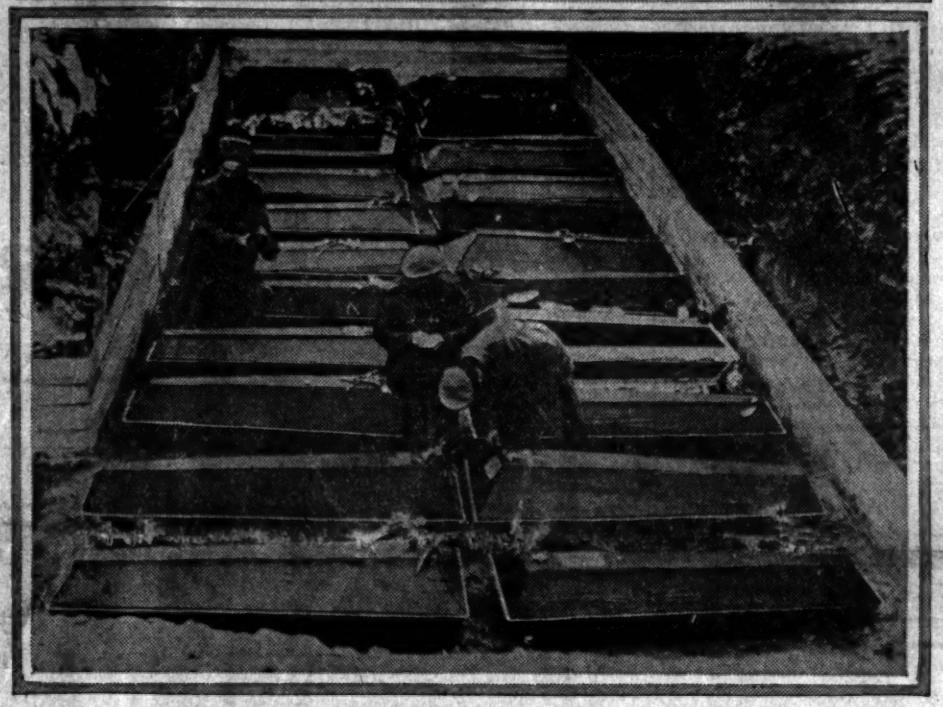
On Friday night the President was firm. The next day those of his attaches who were actually serving his opponents began to get busy. They painted dire pictures of what would happen. They told him that on him and him alone would be the blame if the country were split. They brought back supposed messages from Tientsin telling what the Tuchuns would do. They gave him supposed facts and figures. And Li was bewildered.

In the next two days he went through his trial by fire. Almost continuously for forty-eight hours he was beset by men of one faction or the other. He wavered this way, then that. He had no way of finding out for himself; he had only what was being told him. And after that intensely dramatic session in the Palace on Sunday afternoon, when Wu Ting-fang, the fine figure of the whole coup, made his supreme and brilliant plea, the President gave in. Against the advice of all who had been his best friends he yielded. And that step cost him his career.

It was in just that way that the President was betrayed all the way through. Take, for instance, that mandate summoning Chang Hsun. It will be remembered that the President in his interview for THE CHINA PRESS made the significant statement that Chang Hsun had

(Continued on Page 2)

Leaders Of Russian Revolt Honor Heroes Who Gave All



All of Russia paid tribute to those who died in the recent revolution. The top photograph, shows M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma (with cap in his hand) and Professor Gravitch (with hand in his pocket), the new chief of police of Petrograd, replacing the objectionable secret police of the former autocratic regime.

The lower photograph shows a scene in Petrograd at the burial of those who fell in battling with the Petrograd police and some few regiments which remained loyal to the Tsar. There were four graves like this one. Each grave contained forty-five caskets.

Red Cross Concert Date Changed To June 30

Miss Bessie Abbott's Entertainment Advanced to Avoid Conflict With Frawley Co.

It has been found that the date selected for Miss Bessie Abbott's concert for the benefit of the American Red Cross, July 3, conflicts with the one chosen by the Frawley company for its benefit entertainment. At a meeting called yesterday by Consul-General Sammons, Miss Abbott obligingly waived her claims of priority to the date and it was decided that the concert should be given at the Olympic theater the evening of June 30.

The entire proceeds of the concert are to be turned over to the Red Cross fund and the necessary expenses are to be paid by private subscription. Booking will open at Moutrie's next Monday and all persons who have purchased tickets for the original date may exchange them at the booking office.

Dr. W. T. Findley has been placed at the head of the committee in charge and Consul-General Sammons suggested that the American Woman's Club's aid be asked in making the concert an unqualified success.

Ask American Firms To Close On The 4th

Complete Observance of The Day Urged By American Association of China

As a fitting observance of the Fourth of July the closing of American firms and business offices for the day is advocated by the American Association of China and the organisation has sent out cards voicing its desire that all American concerns and individuals shall unite in making the observance complete.

It is urged that the Stars and Stripes be displayed on the 4th from the flagpoles or windows of every American home and office in Shanghai.

Britain May Forgive But Can Not Forget

Enemy's Infamy Unparalleled In Warfare With Savages, Says Walter Long

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The Honorable William Holman, Premier of New South Wales, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel, today. The company included Mr. Walter Long, Mr. John Hodge and the High Commissioners for the Colonies

Mr. Walter Long, proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said: "We are as determined today, as in August, 1914 and we will never lay down the sword until the principles of liberty and justice for which we have fought have triumphed. The British Empire has fought with clean hands, but, with regard to our enemies, it could not be said that, when the war is over, we could shake hands and forget. Though we might forgive, we can never forget the deeds of the enemy which, for infamy, are unparalleled in the history of warfare with savage races."

Mr. Holman, in reply, referred to the large share of responsibility of New South Wales in the result of the referendum in Australia concerning conscription. He declared that this did not indicate lack of sympathy with the Allies' war-aims.

It was due to mismanaged presentation of the issue, local discontent with Australian and Imperial rule and a spirit of optimism with regard to the duration of the war. Referring to the large Irish element in New South Wales, he hoped and believed that the whole British race would shortly rejoice in the solution of the Irish question.

He was authorised by the people of New South Wales to state that Australia would not fail to assist the Empire.

Mr. John Hodge made a speech in which he expressed the hope that the fortified towns of Germany would be attacked, day in and day out.

LETTERS GIVING PLOT PRODUCED AT TRIAL

Documents Alleged to Incriminate Hong Chi-tsu Introduced as Evidence

A number of letters purporting to have been written by the accused and to implicate him in the conspiracy to assassinate Sung Chiao-jen, cabinet minister, were introduced by the prosecution yesterday in the trial of Hong Chi-tsu at the Mixed Court.

Mr. Tong Shao-yi, former premier, identified the handwriting of the letters as that of the defendant. They were seized, it is said, along with other documentary evidence, in the home of Ying following the assassination, and were introduced as evidence in the case against him. Mr. R. F. C. Master read translations of the documents and called attention to certain passages which it is held carried significant reference to Sung and the necessity for his removal.

"On the important matter," reads a part of one of these, "a word has been disclosed to the effect that there must be violent measures. Before you act should telegraph direct to old Chao demanding a figure. It seems that it should not be too late. Is there a mode of operation re Wu Lan-ying?"

"It is necessary to compose a violent piece of essay," read another passage.

Mr. Master also sought to offer in evidence several telegrams. Mr. Fleming for the defense entered objection, arguing that there was no proof of their despatch or receipt. The court withheld a decision on the point until the prosecution shall have presented witnesses to prove their contentions.

CONSTANTINE AT MESSINA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 17.—Constantine and his family have arrived at Messina.

Force Haig's Troops Slightly Back; Still Holding Main Gains

British Relinquish Advanced Monchy Positions; Rheims Again Battered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: There has been a hostile artillery bombardment, southward of Croisilles, south-westward of Lens and at a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres.

Great activity prevailed yesterday in the air. We brought down seven aeroplanes and drove down three. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: Early this morning, the enemy delivered a strong local attack against the positions we captured on the 14th, eastward of Monchy-le-Preux. After severe fighting, we were compelled to fall back from the advanced positions established before our main new position, which we still hold on Infantry Hill.

There has been a reciprocal artillery bombardment, northward of the Scarpe, while the enemy have been bombarding our positions near Ypres.

Paris, June 18.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Following on the bombardment, last night, in the Hurtebise sector, the enemy attacked and succeeded in entering a salient in our positions, but were driven back, after a brisk fight and were only able to maintain themselves in a small element of our advanced line. Artillery fighting continued the whole day long here, north of Cerny and north of Braye-en-Laonnois.

The enemy violently bombarded Rheims during the past days. Today, twelve hundred shells fell in the town and many civilians were killed or wounded.

SR. DATO, CONCILIATORY, CHECKS REVOLUTIONISTS

Left Parties Combine as Anti-Monarchists; Alvarez' Followers For Republic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times states that Senor Dato's conciliatory methods have calmed the public and the revolutionary movement has been averted by conceding infantry officers the right to form defence committees. The tone generally is more hopeful.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News states that, after a conference at the Chamber, on Saturday night, various sections of the Left, namely, the Reformers, the Republican Radicals and the Socialists, decided to issue a revolutionary and anti-monarchist manifesto and to form themselves into a bloc. Their action was due to the crisis caused by the military and rumors of the imminent formation of a reactionary pro-German Government, under Senor Maura and General Weyler, Marquis of Teneriffe.

The Monarchist Reformist Party of Alvarez has declared in favor of a republic.

U. S. Compels All British, 18 To 45, To Join The Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 17.—All male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 45, now in the United States, will be compelled to join the British colors. The British Consuls and recruiting agents throughout the country are compiling lists and the Brigadier-General in charge of recruiting has gone to Washington, to confer with the Government regarding methods for executing this plan.

LI CHING-HSI NOW LIKELY TO ACCEPT, DEFYING ENEMIES

Secures Support of a Few Tuchuns; Tuan's Clique Hard to Beat

NEAR AGREEMENT

Conference Recommends Adopting Some Of Chang's Demands

A SINGLE HOUSE

Independent Cabinet; Revised Constitution; Privileges For Chings

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 19.—The fact that Li Ching-hsi, yesterday, conferred with a number of Vice-Ministers and Chiefs of Government departments is regarded in some quarters as an indication that he is preparing to assume office, in defiance of his opponents. It is even said that a section of the Tuchuns, including those of Chekiang, Kirin and Fengtien, have withdrawn their opposition. Nevertheless, the opposition of Tuan Chi-jui's supporters and the Chiaotung clique will be very difficult to overcome.

At a meeting held at the President's Office, which was attended by General Chang Hsun, Li Ching-hsi, General Wang Shih-chen, General Chiang Chao-chung and General Chang Kwei-ti, it was agreed to recommend the acceptance of the following demands submitted by General Chang Hsun:

(1) The organisation of a responsible Cabinet, with whose powers the President shall not interfere.

(2) The amendment of the Constitution so as to satisfy the demands of the Tuchuns and also to provide a single-house system of Parliament, with reduced membership.

(3) The inclusion of the favorable treatment of the Manchu Family agreement in the Constitution.

(4) The convocation of a new Parliament.

Hunan Situation Critical

Unconfirmed reports state that the situation in Hunan is very critical. Large numbers of revolutionists have been flocking to Changsha and have attempted to induce the Military Governor, General Tan Yen-kai, to oppose the Northern Tuchuns and, because they have so far failed, they are now attempting to drive General Tan Yen-kai out of office, accusing him of siding with the Peiyang clique.

It is reported that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has agreed to undertake the task of pacifying the Southern Provinces if the Central Government complies with the latter's demand that all the demands made by the Tuchuns shall be submitted to them before they are accepted. The President, therefore, has wired General Chang Hsun's demands to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and asked him to communicate them to the Southern Provinces.

Fantan To Finance South

Canton, June 18.—It has been unofficially decided that Canton shall raise military expenses by means of a fantan gambling monopoly, which will bring in $6,000,000 a year.

Fight Likely, U. S. Hears

Reuter's Service

New York, June 17.—The Chinese National League, which is politically represented by the six Southern Provinces, has received a cable foreshadowing extensive opposition against the Central Government by the southern provinces.

Chang Hsun's Policy Unpopular

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sungkiang, Ku., June 18.—In the midst of war and politics we are seemingly quiet down here on the outside. However, I think there is a good bit of internal disagreement with Chang Hsun's policy and the general trend of things at the capital. Whatever may be Chang Hsun's opinion of a rebellion in the south and whatever anyone may think of China's fitness to be a republic, still one has enough confidence in the democracy of China to feel that a policy so almost unanimously unpopular as is Chang Hsun's

is not going to have the right of way long.

We have had a tremendous rainfall in the past few days. It was badly needed, but already there are pessimistic notes of a bad crop if it keeps up. Our schools will soon be having their closing exercises and we will be busy and very much alive.

Feng Kuo-chang Agrees To Go To Peking, Is Report

Admitting that he has violated the Provincial Constitution, President Li Yuan-hung appealed to the six South and Western provinces in a wire to set aside their personal opinions and to prevent the downfall of the nation on account of separation. He has decided with the executive officers at Peking to request Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting to effect a settlement with these provinces. The President has also ordered his secretary to wind up all matters immediately and prepare for his resignation.

No formal report has yet been received by the Chief Executive as to the southern provinces' "secession" although these provinces did send a telegram protesting against the dissolution of Parliament and threatening to take drastic measures for the protection of the Constitution, hinting that an expeditionary force might be despatched to put down the revolting military governors.

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is reported to have consented to go up to Peking. Requests from the southern provinces are pouring in to his office to protect the provisional constitution. General Lu Yung-ting asked him to effect the withdrawal of troops by the rebellious Tuchuns immediately.

Ni Shih-chung has wired to all revolting Tuchuns to cancel their independence and withdraw their troops jointly on the 19th, and support the Central Government hereafter. It has been decided to dissolve the General Staff of the Tuchuns at Tientsin.

Chihli, Fengtien, Chekiang, Shantung and Shensi refuse to recognise a Li Ching-hsi cabinet. Ni Shih-chung gave out the statement that it is no longer necessary for him to interfere with this question. Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui are of the opinion that this is an executive question and the provinces should not interfere.

General Chang Hui-chi advocated the speedy formation of a Constitutional Convention in a lengthy telegram to the Central Government. He suggested that each city should elect one or two non-partisan and reputable lawyers and each province should elect a certain number of representatives out of the city delegates to the national convention, which is to revise the original Provisional Constitution of Nanking. On the other hand, Parliament should be immediately re-organised and vote upon all enactments passed upon by the constitutional convention and effect them without delay.

A thousand troops, consisting of the relatives of the crack "Black Banner Army," which had an enviable record during the Sino-French War, will pass through this city in a few days on their way to South China to serve in the expedition against the revolting Tuchuns. They will be under the leadership of Liu, who claims to be the nephew of General Liu Yung-foo, commander of the famous army.

Young Liu was only recently graduated from a Tokio Military school and became aroused over the dissolution of Parliament. He spent two weeks in Chekiang, recruiting the survivors and the descendants of the crack army and has styled his own unit as the "Black Banner Army" too.

Hectic Confusion Now In Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

come up to mediate between the Tuchuns and not between the Tuchuns and the President.

Which is true. It was Li Ching-hsi—who has been currying favor with Chang Hsun all the way through and is trying to ride into power on his wave—who first made the proposal that Chang be summoned. The President was induced to accede on the ground that the Tuchuns could thus be brought together to formulate demands that could be definitely acted on.

Seeking Chang's Favor

The President therefore addressed a telegram to Chang Hsun. But that telegram never got to Chang Hsun. When it came out of the President's office it was carefully dressed up with all the flattery with which it made its public appearance as an ironical fillip to an aggrandised feudal chieftain like Chang Hsun.

But all that is done and the center today has shifted from Peking to Shanghai. In Peking it is all hectic, all comic opera. To say what is going to happen there would be merely shooting a conjecture into the dark. The Tuchuns themselves don't know. Nobody else does. And the least you hear anything about is war on Germany. Ask any of the Tuchun crowd whether they will favor war and they ask: What war? They don't even think about it; they never did. The war happened to come up at an opportune time to serve as a pretext, just as Dr. Goodnow's famous memorandum came about at an opportune time to serve as a pretext for the restorationists of 1915. And that is all the connection it has ever had with parliament's dissolution.

Shanghai Is Center Now

But the center of things is now Shanghai. Every boat in from Tientsin is bringing out not only Southerners but all those who fought in 1911 and again in 1916. Over in the French Concession, on the Rue Kraetzer, parliamentary headquarters have been opened. There meetings are being held daily by the members who have already arrived and notables come in and out throughout the day—though more of them are living incog in quiet houses over in the French Concession and the International Settlement. Some of the leading members of the government are now in Shanghai.

Many of the members of parliament are being sent out to their constituencies as fast as they arrive. They are being sent there to raise money and men—chiefly money. For the present these parliamentarians will do nothing. They will wait until they have enough for a quorum. Then they will hold a formal meeting, declare themselves the only parliament of the republic and the Peking government as a usurper.

How far they will go, how much of a revolution the South can put up, it is impossible as yet to say. The Southerners frankly admit they don't know themselves. They can't tell yet how many leaders they can depend on and how much money they can raise. But there is no doubt of their determination to go through with it if they have the means, for to them it is the same issue as 1911 and 1916 and they will fight till that issue is settled—if they can.

Gen. Ni Arrests M. Ps.

Unless they were in earnest, there would not be as many men as there are taking risks in escaping from Peking. For it is a matter of escaping; the military men aren't letting any more of them get away than they can help. Here is an incident that happened at Pengpu, Ni Shih-chung's stronghold, to illustrate that:

A few days ago three men were taken off the Tientsin-Pukow train at Pengpu. They were known to be members of parliament, and naturally they were suspected of being Kuomintang men. They were imprisoned. They managed, however, to get a hearing and then gave proof that they were Chinputang and not Kuomintang men. They were immediately released and, it is said, given $100 to soothe their feelings.

In any case and whatever the outcome, the incident has been a pitiable and stupid one. It has lost all that was gained for New China by the overthrow of Yuan Shih-k'ai and his monarchy. It has postponed the establishment of order and permanency and the beginning of genuine reform. It has lost China prestige in the world and weakened its case in the peace conference.

BIG GHENT MUNITIONS WORKS TOTALLY GUTTED

Wrecked by Allies' Aerial Attack; Many People Killed Or Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 18.—After the tremendous aerial attack on Ghent, on the 16th, it became known that Carel Freres' great munitions-works had been entirely gutted, the commander's house destroyed and numerous persons killed or injured.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.5 and the minimum 68.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.2 and 68.0.

'Twin Beds'

"Twin Beds!" Two beds; everyone in pyjamas or nighties! But to sum the whole play up, it is rubbish, and not anything like good enough material for the clever players in the Frawley Company.

Yes, the play has plenty of fun in it—wholesome and otherwise and sometimes very otherwise—and laughter reigned throughout the three acts. But I don't like "Twin Beds" and I do like the actors and actresses at present occupying the Lyceum Theater.

Let me pay my respects to Homer Barton. For over ten minutes he had the stage to himself and never said a word but he kept everyone giggling with some wonderfully funny business. It is quite an object lesson to see the way he gets rid of his trousers. He is quite good as "Monti."

Poor old John Halliday! How you must hate the stuff you had to serve up last night. But you did it well. Miss Eva Lang, too, was excellent again in a low comedy part. Miss Cordelia Haager got into all sorts of trouble in the play—that was the part—she was really very sweet and we all loved her in her distress.

Quite a loud word of praise must be given to Miss Valentine Sidney for the fine comedy work she did as the maid. Denniston and Miss Annette Tyler also were all that could be desired in minor parts.

"Twin Beds" will make you laugh but it's piffle.

"DOMINO."

Japanese Flotilla Sinks Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The Admiralty states that a Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked and is believed to have sunk an enemy submarine, in the Mediterranean, last Tuesday.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru June 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. June 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ...June 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'dzuoka M. June 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 25

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 24

The American mail is due here today, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

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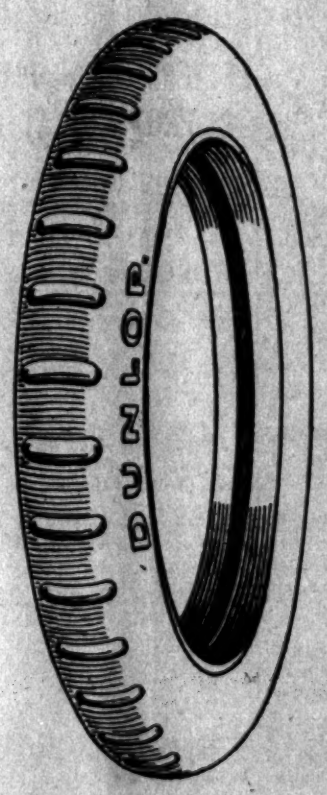

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Baccalaureate Sermon To American School Graduates Given By Rev. Lobenstine

The baccalaureate sermon for the first graduating class of the Shanghai American School was preached to the young graduates and a large gathering of friends by the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine at the American Song Service held in the Palace Hotel Sunday. The Rev. C. N. Caldwell, of the executive board of the school, presided and choral selections were renderd by the High School students.

"Members of the graduating class, students of the Shanghai American School and friends," said Mr. Lobenstine, "I want to speak to you very simply about the first Christian graduating class and the address given to it by its Great Teacher. You all remember that we have in the central chapters of Saint John's Gospel a full account of the graduating exercises of that class. The Master as he came to this farewell meeting with his students had his heart full of many things. He knew what awaited him on that night—that Gethsemane and the cross were just ahead, yet it is very noticeable that in all he said to them there is no reference to himself. His whole attention is directed to his disciples and their needs. He had been with them for approximately three years. He had done everything he could to made plain to them what it was that brought him to earth, what it was that God wanted them to be and to do, but many things he had wanted to say had of necessity been left unsaid because they were not yet prepared to understand them.

I wonder how he felt that afternoon as they came together for those few last hours. It is clear that His heart was sad as he saw that one of the lessons he had tried the hardest to make plain, was not yet learned. It led him to make one more final effort before he was separated from them. He rose from the table, girded himself with a towel, and washed his pupils' feet in order to try to teach them the lesson which the world is ever so slow to learn—which, if the world had learned it would have made impossible this terrible war—that we are here in order through love to serve one another. The lesson over, He sat down again.

Then follows the address. It was not an address given to a big crowd, but just an informal conversation between the Master and his disciples; nevertheless there are few parts of the whole revelation that God has given to man that means as much to us as that brief conversation.

As he looked out upon the future he saw that they would have three great needs. He saw, in the first place that they would need guidance. During these years that they had been together they were able to bring all their questions to him, and he had answered them. Now he was about to leave them and it was necessary to make some provision for their guidance in the future.

He foresaw, in the second place, that they would need some means by which they could find out God's will, some standard by which to determine what is the truth. They would be called upon to decide what was to abide of the Old Testament teaching, what in it was of permanent value, and what had served its end. They needed some way of knowing what is true and what is false, what is divine and what is merely the thought of man.

Then there was another need of theirs of which He was very conscious that evening, and that was strength to follow the truth as they knew it.

Next Thursday you who are about to graduate will each be given your diplomas. They will bear a statement telling of work faithfully done in this school, and as often as you look at them you will be reminded of the work done here and of the successes gained. Diplomas are valuable as a reminder of good work done and as a stimulus to continue in so doing. But Christ gave no diplomas to his graduating class that day. Perhaps he thought they were not quite ready for such tokens, or perhaps he thought that the mere possession of a diploma or of a degree such as that of Bachelor of Divinity, or Doctor of Divinity would make them think too much of what they had already learned and too little of the long schooling ahead. If graduates of our divinity school deserve such degrees no doubt they did also, for they had lived for three years close to the very Son of God. But it was not the question as to how to reward their attainments that filled His heart. His great problem was how to provide for their future needs, when the close fellowship of the past years should be at an end.

How did he provide for these needs of theirs? A great many people wish that he had forecast the future, had made clear just what experiences they and their followers would encounter, and had told them exactly what to do on each occasion. They wish that he had once for all settled all the perplexing questions about the relation in which He stood to the Heavenly Father, and to the Holy Spirit, the promise of whose coming He had foretold. He might have done so. He might have left a treatise on theology, signed by His own hand, which men could accept as authoritative because it was written by Him. And he might have given rules and regulations for developing the spiritual life and gaining that spiritual vitality needed for the life he wanted them to live.

What he did, however, was something entirely different. He gave them a new insight into his own life, a "snapshot" picture of certain aspects of his nature. Just as some artists are able with a few strokes of the pencil to draw striking likenesses, He in ten short words gave them a wonderful likeness of Himself, and he told them that if they would look often at this picture of Himself it would help them in their hours of difficulty, it would prove to them a sure standard of truth and would empower them to meet all of life's demands. You remember the words: "I am the Way, and the Truth, and the Life." Whenever they came to a difficult place, where the road ahead was not clear, and they were uncertain as to which way to turn, they were to take this picture out and look steadily at it, and he who said, "I am the Way" would make the road quite plain.

Life is a long road that is constantly dividing, and we are being constantly called upon to decide whether we shall turn this way or that. Sometimes at these forks in the road signboards are set up that make it plain where the road leads to. Some of these are danger signs and we enter on that way at our peril. There are those times when it is perfectly clear what road we should take. But at other times it is not so clear which way we should go. Those of you who have been in the Adirondacks remember how on the mountain trails, it is often difficult to find one's way. In order to make them easier to follow, the trails are blazed by chipping off bits of bark from the trees. At a fork in the road one stops and looks carefully to find which of the two trails ahead has been blazed. Now the Master, while he was on earth blazed trails for men to follow, and these are generally sufficient to make clear which way we should turn. But there are times when the blazed places on the trees grow dark and overgrown with bark, and it is not possible for one not familiar with the road to know which is the right road. When you come to places like that He means that we should take out this picture of Himself, study it carefully, and He who himself is the way, will lead us in it.

Most of you who are graduating this week will soon be going to America to College. One of the saddest parts of college life is that many there lose their first love for Christ and their simple Christian faith. This is due not merely to their being away from the home influences and to their getting in with bad companions. Much of it comes from the larger knowledge of the world, and of the history of mankind, which is gained at colleges. There come places where it is hard to know just what is true and what is false, times when things which once seemed simple and clear, become far from clear and hard to understand. Many are led to ask—"Is the Bible really true"? "Can we rely on its authority?" "What is its teaching on this or that great subject?" "What did Jesus mean by some of the things He said?" "Was He really divine or not?" "What after all is the Incarnation, and what about those statements, controversy over which has split the Christian Church into hundreds of different divisions?" How are you to find light on these important issues? Jesus made quite clear what His disciples are to do. They are to look at Him. He said to them in the upper room in Jerusalem what He repeats to us today "I am the Truth," and if we look at Him steadily and prayerfully the trust will be made clear.

But there was one more need of graduates of Jesus School and it was the first they felt. It followed soon after the Master's talk. When the maid said to Peter "Art thou also one of His disciples?" there was no question in Peter's mind as to the way in which he should walk, nor as to the truth or falsehood of the statement made. He did not need more knowledge, he needed more strength to walk in a way that he knew perfectly well, more courage to be loyal to the truth. He needed new vitality, new life.

Nowadays we are finding out that many boys and girls fail in school for no fault of their own. The reason why they do poorly in their studies is due to some physical ailment—weak eyesight, bad teeth or some other physical defect—and not to laziness or natural stupidity. Immediately a doctor takes them in hand, a marked change is seen at once. They have been given new vitality, and the result is evident.

Jesus saw that this was a third great need of the members of that first graduating class, as it is of ours. If they were to succeed they must have more life, a larger vitality and so before He left them He took pains to make provision by which they could secure this larger life. "I am the Life," He told them. "I am come that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." He offered to them as He offers to every one of us as we go out to face life's battle, strength to meet each difficulty. He who never lost a battle promises victory to all who will follow Him. How often we lose our battles when we do not need to. How often we give in to a temptation almost before it overtakes us. A bad habit gets a hold on us almost before we realise it, a bad temper, dishonesty in some form or other, or some other sin, and we lose heart, and give in, whereas we should be strong, and stand firm, and claim new life and victory from Christ. If ever you find yourself in a difficult place, if ever you are given a task to which you feel yourself unequal, if ever sin gets you in its grip, and you are in danger of defeat, take out this picture of the Master, and consider him who is your life.

This, then, is the way in which Jesus tried to prepare us to meet the battle of life, and to accomplish the work he had entrusted to us. He gives us no long list of rules and regulations to guide us in our daily tasks, he has not answered for us in advance all our questionings about right and wrong and the deep mysteries of our life, nor has he prescribed exercises for strengthening our spiritual muscles. But he gives us this picture of himself and he promises us that if we will look at it frequently, and earnestly he who is the way, and the truth and the life will guide us along every difficult pathway of life; he will not leave us long in doubt as to what is truth; and he will always supply strength to meet faithfully and well the task that is given us.

"The Shanghai American School is the fruition of a dream of faith, hope and love, and has been nurtured in prayer," Dr. Caldwell said in opening the service. "It is not strange therefore that this school should stand for high ideals and lofty ambitions, that the children who come under its influence should be under the care and instruction of the very best faculty that can be secured and be surrounded by Christian influence.

"I think without hesitancy we may say that the testimony of all who have been connected with the school since its opening, is that they have never come into contact with a choicer set of boys and girls than are now in the Shanghai American School. The students who have gone forth from this school, and into our colleges at home have always been a credit to it.

"I have been called the father of this school. If this is true no daddy has ever been prouder of his children than I am. The school may be likened I think to a child that is growing up, and like all healthy children is growing up rapidly. It has been a very difficult thing for us to get proper and sufficient clothes to clothe this child. The hems have had to be let down and many patches made. Today we have great hopes that this school is to have a new set of garments. The measurements have already been taken for an outfit, and we are hoping soon that the aunts and uncles will get together and have a part in providing the garments. There is an old saying that the proof of the pudding is in the eating and if you have any doubt about the goodness of this institution we hope that you will make a test of it. The more I taste of the pudding the better it is to me. It was my privilege to ring the bell that opened this school five years ago. We are hoping that the people in Shanghai, especially Americans, shall know this school better. Some people are surprised to learn that this school is filled with real live American children, instead of being a mission school for Chinese children. May it not be a prophecy that the number of this first graduating class is 7?"

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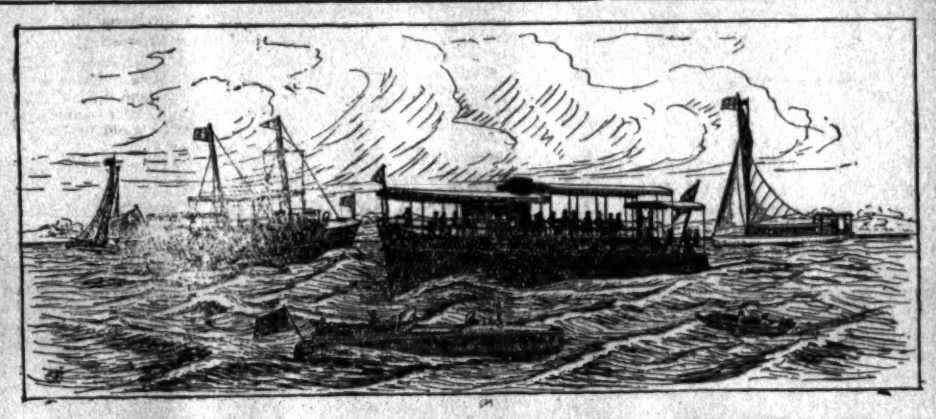
For the first time in British history a foreign flag has floated from the historic Victoria Tower in London. On "America Day," when the British celebrated with enthusiasm the entrance of the United States into the world war, the Stars and Stripes was run up on the tower flag pole alongside the Union Jack.



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Put Little Reliance in Outcome Of Pacifist Socialistic Conferences Held in Stockholm In Germany's Interest

FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES THE WORLD HIS VIEWS

Ridicules Talk of Revolution, But Fears Continuance Of The War May Result In A World-Wide Famine

By Cyril Brown

Copenhagen, May 3 (via London May 4).—Stockholm, while preponderatingly pro-German, sees no prospect of peace. The International Socialists holding spasmodic sittings there, are not taken over seriously in responsible Swedish circles, although the Socialists now in Stockholm include such notables as the Danish Minister, Stauning, and Grimm, Chairman of the International Bureau in Switzerland.

The Swedish leader, Branting, expressed himself optimistically to me regarding the foundation work for ultimate peace now being done in the Swedish capital, but I encountered almost everywhere a sceptical feeling regarding the utility of the Socialist conference, particularly owing to its lack of a completely representative character.

Effort Seems Futile

The Socialists in Stockholm urging peace range from well-meaning pacifists, humanitarians and theorists to cranks and fanatics, and the impression is that no serious work can be accomplished along the present lines. The international professional Socialists are losing themselves in such futile discussions as, for example, whether the immediate release of Karl Liebknecht from military imprisonment should not be demanded as a preliminary to the peace conference.

Worthy of more serious consideration is the statement made by Branting that with their no-annexation resolution the Russian Socialists have by no means committed themselves to the status quo ante or against any annexationist changes of the map. The Russians, according to Branting, have merely gone on record as opposed to any and all annexations against the will of the people.

The German Socialists of all brands are setting great peace hopes on the Stockholm conference, and the principal Socialist leaders, according to Berlin report, will flock thither, including Scheidemann, who, as Chairman of the Reichstag Constitutional Committee, as now clothed with unique importance; Ebert and Herman Muller, who will represent the Social Democratic Party; Reichstag Members David Noske and Gradnaler, representing the majority Socialist fraction in the Reichstag; Haase, Ledebor and Bernstein, representing the radical Socialist faction, and Legion and Bauer, representing the German labor unions.

This coterie should overlook no opportunity to push the peace propaganda in Stockholm, particularly by airing the no-annexation slogan of the German Socialists and attempting to emphasize their good will toward the Provisional Russian Government.

Arvid Lindman, Sweden's Minister of Foreign Affairs, received me on Thursday in Stockholm and spent half an hour discussing Sweden's complex economic problem, particularly as it has been or may be affected by America's entry into the war.

Despite the Foreign Minister's prejudice against publicity, in view of Sweden's delicate economic position between two warring groups of powers, which is greatly aggravated by America's entry into the war, I gathered the following general survey of the situation from His Excellency, which undoubtedly reflects the views held in high official circles:

Danger of World-Famine

The possibility is fully realised that a continuance of the war may culminate in a world-famine. Sweden, although short of foodstuffs, can just manage to hold through until the next harvest under the present bread ration, which is enforced by the card system, the bread ration, although small, being adequate.

In economic negotiations with America, Sweden is co-operating closely with Denmark and Norway in addition to meeting the Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian states, who realise they are all in the same economic world-war boat. They will hold another conference at Stockholm next week. The Swedish Economic Commission, under the leadership of former Minister Washington Lagerkrantz, will, it is hoped, be able to reassure America that American breadstuffs and other exported commodities which may in the future be permitted to reach Sweden will not be re-exported, so that there will be no danger of benefiting Germany. Sweden wants not only American breadstuffs, but needs, and will continue to need, increasingly American food and cotton.

In addition to assurances that Germany will not be a beneficiary, Sweden is in a position to barter advantageously by reason of its command of the rail transit traffic to Russia, which is assuming vital importance as the unlimited submarine war is becoming more effective. Doubtless, in view of Sweden's growing appetite for American commodities, Minister Morris would be able to extract concessions and permits from the present Swedish Government for transit shipments of American goods by the safe rail route to Russia.

Besides control of the transit traffic to Russia, Sweden holds certain other trumps notably its exportable wood pulp, ores and finished steel, all of which possess the utmost destrability for England. Hence official Swedish opinion is optimistic over the successful outcome of economic negotiations with England and America particularly, as not a pound of breadstuffs is being exported to Germany. Some meat is being exported to Germany because of the shortage of American cattle feed here, otherwise Sweden's exports to Germany are said to be negligible.

Lastly, all talk of a revolution in Sweden is nonsense, and there are no signs of hunger to warrant the belief that a revolution is probable or even possible.

Socialist Message to America

"I hope the American people will continue the line of conduct they have taken in the sense of guaranteeing to humanity a just and durable peace." This is the message of Sweden's Social Democracy to the American people, sent through The World by the Socialist leader, Hjalmar Branting, today.

"Many people here, under German influence, have sincerely thought that Germany would come out victorious. But now the number of those who still think Germany will win is diminishing every day as a result of America's entry."

Scandinavians As Berlin Foes

Washington, May 5.—Opinion was expressed in official quarters today that the Scandinavian countries may soon be compelled by self-imposed economic pressure to cease their commercial, if not diplomatic, relations with Germany. Practically all Scandinavian shipping is tied up, owing to danger from German submarines on the one hand, and trade restrictions imposed by the Entente nations on the other.

Sweden and Denmark especially have been desirous of maintaining the friendliest relations possible with Germany, and at the same time not endangering their peace with England and France, but their policies, as well as Norway's to a certain extent, have brought them to the pass where their large tonnage is idle and their people demanding more food.

The United States is at the present the principal source of the food supply of the Scadinavian countries, but the commerce in native products carried on by them with Germany has brought them under suspicion.

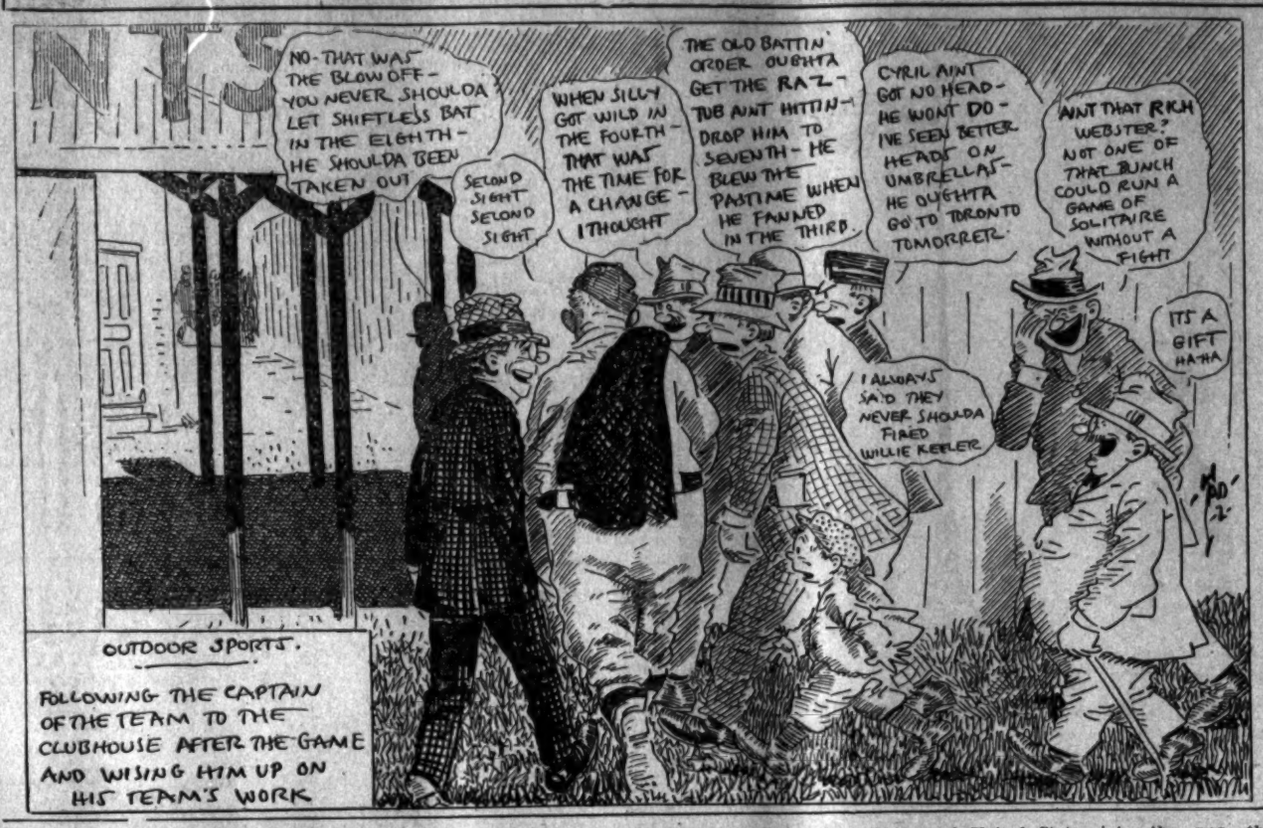
Besides a shortage of foodstuffs, these countries also will suffer industrial paralysis—if they are not able to obtain coal, steel, copper and other articles from America.

They have already been made to realise that, since the entry of the United States into the war, they canot expect America to overlook that their purchase here might enable them to continue their trade with the enemy of this Government.

It will be one of the special efforts of the United States to contribute of its resources, wealth and facilities, toward the support of the Entente cause before this country attempts to ameliorate the situation in neutral countries which may prove to be obstacles in the way of the successful prosecution of the war.

Another peril to Scandinavian countries is that of revolution, taking their inspiration from Russia and their strength, from the whole people aroused by hunger and the general stress of the times. The feeling prevails here that the Governments of some of the neutral nations do not represent the national sentiment, which is considered favorable to the United States and opposed to Germany.

Economic commissions from the Scandinavian countries are expected to come to Washington within a few weeks.



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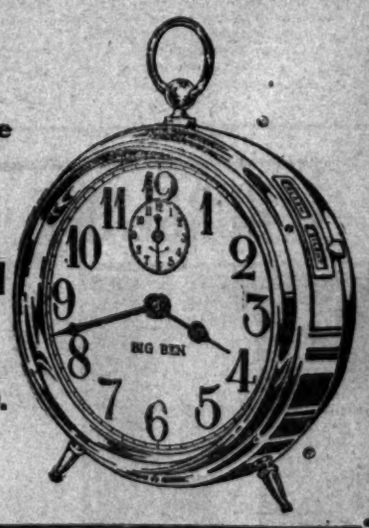

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Japanese Press Comment On Mission To America

Its Real Significance; Vernacular References Generally Are Friendly; Much Significance in Naval Envoys

The Tokio Asahi, as several other Japanese papers do, comments on the special mission to be sent to America, headed by Viscount Ishii, and says that the mission lays more stress upon the appointment of naval member than of any others and that Viscount Ishii was merely added to it after the naval officers had been decided upon. The editor attaches much importance to the mission in the hope that it will solve some of the questions of the Pacific Ocean. He says:

"The appointment of Viscount Ishii, as special envoy to America, was no surprise, because it had been agitated for some time. This matter may not have been a result of a regular conference of the newly-appointed special diplomatic advisory commission, although the members of that commission may have known of it beforehand. Although it is stated that the duty of the mission is to pay its respects to America for her joining in the war on the side of the Entente Powers, yet we want to interpret that mission in a more significant way. The way in which the personnel of the mission were decided suggests that the appointment of naval officers was considered more important than that of any other members.

"The selection of Vice-Admiral Takeshita who is known as an America-expert took precedence of other selections. The selection of Viscount Ishii as the head of the mission was decided after various possibilities had been approached, so it appears. We want to believe that the mission of the embassy has reference chiefly to the naval question, that is of defense of the Pacific Ocean, and also to the question of the islands in the South Pacific occupied by Japan in the war with Germany. Certainly, there are army officers, too, in the mission. But there can be no army question between Japan and America. There is, we believe, a need of establishing a basic understanding between Japan and America concering the Pacific problem, political as well as naval. Especially after the beginning of the present war, the problem has assumed a more practical turn, and after America joined in the war the need of such understanding has come to be very keenly felt.

"But this problem needs to be solved not only during the war but also permanently. That we should arrive at a full understanding between Japan and America concerning the occupied islands in the South Pacific is one of the most important matters of the Pacific problem after the war. We do not know whether the mission as one of the policies of the Terauchi Ministry is really so full of meaning. It may be that the mission this time is merely to pay formal respects to America following the footsteps of other Entente Powers. The special diplomatic advisory commission may be satisfied merely with that formality. But since the nation is deeply concerned about the situation after the war, we are worrying about the inadequacy of the present Terauchi Ministry.

"So whenever a good opportunity is offered as at present, we want to suggest that this opportunity should be taken advantage of in order to attain the object sought by the nation. If the mission is merely a formality, we advise the authorities to make it somewhat more meaningful, and let it confer with the American authorities without reserve on those questions, as outlined here. So long as that is meant to be for the advancement of world peace, there is no need to make it so very secret. We say this much because we attach much importance to the mission."

Better Late Than Never

The Chugwai Shogyo also attaches much importance to the mission of Viscount Ishii, special envoy to America. While other powers have sent missions to America, Japan was late in taking that step. But better late than never. At any rate, it is a good policy to send such a mission. From the point of view of the war situation, Japan's relations with America are somewhat different from other powers. Our relations are very important, more so than those of other Entente Powers (sic). Regarding the Chinese question, the relations between Japan and America are very important. The Government has given out a statement that the mission of Viscount Ishii has nothing to do with the present question of America's advice to China. The editor does not want to question that matter further. He only wishes that the Government should succeed in diplomacy.

Viscount Ishii was the Foreign Minister in the former ministry, so he is a most suitable person to undertake the task entrusted to him. That he has accepted the position although he was a member of the ministry of the opposition party, shows that he is a large-minded man, and at the same time it shows that the present ministry in selecting him is magnanimous. Hitherto, the diplomacy of the Japanese Government has been inconsistent. Had Japan consulted America when the advice to join in the war was given to China, the present misunderstanding might not have arisen. To be sure, Japan is not alone responsible for it. Other Entente Powers must also take the responsibility. But the situation could have been controlled by Japan, if she had gone at it more skilfully. Now we are to have two ambassadors in America. The editor hopes that friendly understanding will be arrived at between the two nations.

Objects of Mission

The Sekai says that the mission of Viscount Ishii is to consult with America concerning naval, economic, and other questions, especially concerning co-operation in the war. America, owing to the need of enlisting men in the service of the nation at war, is feeling the need of more men. If the labor unions did not object, American capitalists would introduce Oriental laborers. At any rate, America needs laborers. At such a time, there is no reason why some measure may not be taken to abolish the prohibition of admission of Oriental laborers. Viscount Ishii is a proper person to fill the position as he has made a study of the immigration question. Aside from questions of a military and naval nature, his responsibility is very great, etc.

Japan Must Change Methods

The Osaka Asahi says that the American Government is sending advice to China to stop quarrelling at home based that policy upon the fear that Japan's declaration of non-interference is quite opposite to the real policy of Japan. It is a warning against Japan as much as it is advice to China. Until Japan changes her religion, China's troubles will not be settled. Until Japan renounces her policy of assisting the old timers in China, the latter will continue to rely upon Japanese support. The mission which is to be sent will not accomplish much under the circumstances.

Should Have Known Better

The Yomiuri, Government organ, in the first of a series of articles on the American advice to China, quotes the Asahi despatch from Peking which gives the formal note of the American Government as it was published, and the Asahi despatch from New York which was alleged to have accompanied the formal note. The editor says that any one at a glance should have been able to see that the American Secretary of State would not issue a note of the nature reported by the Asahi correspondent in New York. The Japanese papers without questioning it made comments on that New York despatch, which the Yomiuri editor regrets very much. The editor says that Japan will not base her inquiry of America on the Asahi report from New York. What Japan is wants to know is with regard to the advisability of the step taken by Dr. Reinsch.

Transport Cameronian Is Sunk; 63 Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The Admiralty reports that an enemy submarine sank the British transport Cameronian (5,861 tons), on the 2nd, in the Eastern Mediterranean. A small number of troops were on board. Fifty-two of the troops and eleven of the crew, including the Captain, are missing.

SOLDIER BALL TEAM WON'T PLAY HERE 4th

15th U. S. Infantrymen Can Not Leave Tientsin For July Series as Planned

Sad news for the local ball fans came down from Tientsin yesterday in a letter received from 1st Lieut. John E. Creed of the 15th U. S. Infantry and stating that the army baseball team cannot come down for the proposed July 4th series.

The unsettled conditions at present prevailing have made granting of the necessary permission to leave impossible the letter states, though the Commanding Officer intimates that he would be glad to allow the players to make the trip later in the season.

The Sports Sub-Committee of July 4th General Committee had been allowed $1,200 for the purpose of bringing the crack soldier organisation to town for a five game series, the final contest to take place the afternoon of Independence Day. It is probable that arrangements will be made to play the All-Navy team on the holiday date and that the silver cup, purchased last year, will be at stake.

Baseball will be resumed at the race course tomorrow if the weather permits, when the Blues and Reds of the team are to hook up.

Cricket

"A" Company, S.V.C., will play the Machine Gun Company today and tomorrow on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground, starting at 5.20 p.m. both days.

"A" Company will be represented by:—Capt. G. M. Billings, Lieut. W. J. Monk, and Privates J. E. Cameron, F. Milner, P. Sullivan, W. C. G. Clifford, A. Martin, R. Grimshaw, H. Langley, W. Anderson, H. E. Pickering.

Reserves: Pts. G. F. Forshaw and A. Healey.

CONCERT AT SUNGKIANG

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sungkiang, Ku., June 18.—Through the energetic and efficient management of one of Shanghai's Y.W.C.A. Secretaries, Miss Ella MacNeil, our little community enjoyed a rare musical treat last Friday night given by local talent. The program was as follows:

1. Trio—Thy Dear Voice...Hawaiian
2. Solos—Early One Morning, and Gather Ye Rosebuds..Early English
3. Solo—My Friend .....Behrend S. Anderson.
4. Solo—Orpheus with the Flute...Sullivan E. MacNeil.
5. Duet—Barcarole .....Sicilian Folk Song N. Peacock and E. MacNeil.
6. Solo—Shepherd Saw Thou Not Early English N. Peacock.
7. Solo—An Old English Love Song .....Allitsen S. Anderson.
8. Solo—The Wren .....Lehmann E. MacNeil.
9. Solo—Lullaby ..... 17th Century N. Peacock.
10. Trio—Aloha ..... Hawaiian
11. Solo—The First Violet. Mendelssohn N. Peacock.
12. Solo—The Two Grenadiers...Schumann S. Anderson.
13. Solo—Selected. E. MacNeil.
14. Sacred Song—Too Late...Lindsay N. Peacock, E. MacNeil, and S. Anderson.
15. Duet—He Lifted Me. E. MacNeil and S. Anderson.
16. Trio—Cast Thy Burden On The Lord .....Mendelssohn

ABSTINENCE LEAGUE PLANS BIGGER EFFORT

Committee Enlarged; Increased Facilities For Fighting Liquor Urged

Hope for a year of increased activities was expressed by officers and members of the Men's Total Abstinence League at their general meeting held in the rooms of the American Bible Society yesterday afternoon. The revival of a temperance journal, securing of able lecturers, enlarging of the executive committee and closer co-operation with the W. C. T. U. were among the suggestions for the coming months.

President L. E. Canning in his address spoke of the work done by the society since its organisation last October and of the great field of future labors before it. The license matter had been taken up with the Municipal Council, he said, and subsequently certain applications had been refused and certain conditions had been laid down regarding others. He expressed appreciation of the work of the Captain-Superintendent of Police in closing a number of places on North Szechuen Road extension and cited the lead of France, Russia and Britain and many of the States in curbing the liquor traffic as an example to employers of labor in Shanghai.

Mr. W. H. Emberly suggested that the organisation ought to have greater opportunity to voice opinions upon local questions and recommended that a publication similar to the former Temperance Union be arranged for every month. It was also recommended that the committee be increased in membership to provide a stronger fighting force and in this connection the constitution was amended to allow 8 instead of 5 as formerly. The clause requiring members to sign the roll was also amended on motion of Mr. Joe Evans so that candidates by signifying their intentions and being introduced by a member of the committee might be admitted without feeling obliged to sign the roll.

The officers of last year were re-elected and with the newly appointed committee members are as follows: Mr. L. E. Canning, president, Dr. W. H. Lacy and Mr. W. R. Kahler, vice-presidents, Mr. W. M. Cameron, secretary, Mr. L. Kershaw, recording secretary, Mr. J. J. Evans, treasurer, and Messrs. W. H. Emberly, Edward Kilner, I. Mason and Drs. H. Bryan and J. C. McCracken.

The annual report recorded that there are now 102 members upon the roll, some of the original 135 having left the city. Two socials have been held, at the Rowing Club and the Union Church, both markedly successful.

News Brevities

An echo of the shooting, over two years ago, of Ho Zai-fong, manager of the Commercial Press, was awakened in the Mixed Court, yesterday when one Tsen Tsih-yuen, alias Lu Hai-tsen, was arraigned. He was arrested Monday night and is charged with complicity in the murder. The case was remanded.

* * *

It is learned that the buildings of the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., at Tientsin were gutted in the recent disastrous fire in Victoria Road. Mr. F. C. Flack, General Manager of the company, left Shanghai yesterday for the north to make necessary arrangements.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.

1. March—"The Royal Review" Losey.
2. Overture—"Giovanna d'Arco" Verdi.
3. Waltz—"Down the Vale"..Allan.
4. Selection—"All the Girls" Williams.
5. (a) Waltz—"Dans les Armes" Berger.
   (b) Galop—"Hit and Miss" Herve.
6. Selection—"The Daughter of the Regiment" ....Donizetti.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

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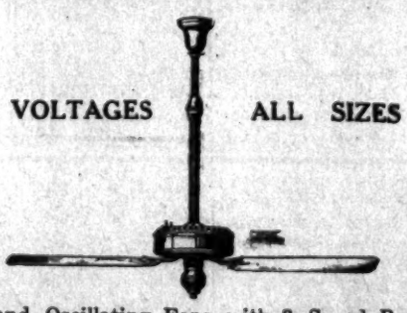

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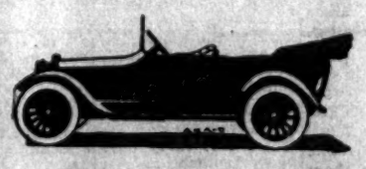

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WEATHER

Fine weather, with moderate monsoon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 20, 1917

Better News From Russia

GERMAN and Austrian hopes of a separate peace with Russia are dashed to the ground by the inspiring news from Petrograd that the Provisional Government has excluded this question from discussion at the forthcoming Conference of the Allies. Our reading of the Reuter's telegram, which we publish this morning, makes it clear that while the Russian Government and people may talk of peace and peace terms, of "no indemnities and no annexations," and their Socialists may send their delegates to the International Conference at Stockholm, there is no thought among those in power in Russia of a separate peace.

They would regard even mention of the subject at the conference with Russia's allies as an insult. They are at liberty to make their peace views known to the Allies, to the Central Powers and to the entire world; so are other units in the Allied group and so are the Central powers. If, for instance, the Central Powers should succeed in meeting the views of Russia for a peace that would be acceptable to Russia, that would not mean the acceptance by Russia of a peace, unless that peace also was acceptable to Russia's allies.

That is the interpretation we put upon the important news of the last two days. Russia, in other words, wants peace, wants it almost as much as the Central Powers want it but she wants a general peace, not a separate one.

No man in full possession of his senses can conjecture a Russia selling out France, or Belgium or Servia, untouched as she is when compared with them. A separate peace would proclaim Russia a moral bankrupt and it would make of Russia a political slave, under the lash of the most savage and barbarous of slave-drivers.

There is very satisfying evidence that the real Russian leaders are in nowise misled or bemused by the German propaganda. They realise to the full the price they would pay for a separate peace. They refuse even to discuss it. But their task of making their people understand is nothing short of colossal. We believe that the American Commission, headed by Hon. Elihu Root, which has just arrived in Petrograd, will be a real inspiration, and help, not only to the leaders but to the people themselves. The news that the Russian Government refuses even to discuss a separate peace comes just after the arrival of the American Commission.

That the facts of the situation in Russia were fully understood in America more than a month ago, even before the American commission sailed on its historic trip, is clearly shown by the following thoughtful and well-informed leader from THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The program of "no indemnities, no annexations," put forward in Russia by Socialists under German guidance, has a large, philanthropic sound, like so many phrases of German workmanship. The sound dulls the ear to the meaning. Such a phrase was "the freedom of the seas," a singularly noble phrase. It meant, however, the unchecked rampancy of German militarism by the destruction or the curbing of the British fleet. And "no indemnities, no annexations," a phrase of even sweeter sound, means something far less beautiful.

"No indemnities." Let us begin with Belgium. If Belgium gets no indemnity, she will have to build up with her own money the house that Germany destroyed. It will cost just as much to build the house again, whether Belgium pays out of her own pocket or whether Germany pays with an indemnity. Therefore "no indemnities," in the case of Belgium, means that there will be an indemnity, but that Belgium will pay it, not Germany.

But outside of Germany Socialists concede that Belgium will be an exception. There is, then, the case of France. The burned house of France will have to be rebuilt; the only question is, with whose money? If France must rebuild with her own money the house that Germany burned down, not for military reasons but wantonly, merely to destroy, then the phrase "no indemnities" merely means that the cost is transferred from Germany's shoulders to France's. For it will take money to rebuild that house, and if Germany does not pay the money France will have to; if the incendiary does not pay for the damage, the householder must.

The same thing is true of every other matter in which indemnities are involved. Somebody must pay for the damage. Shall it be the aggressor or the defender? Shall Russia, France, and England pay for the destruction committed by Germany, or shall Germany pay for it? It has to be paid for; that fact cannot be escaped; all that can be done is to shift the burden, shift it from guilty shoulders to innocent ones.

Mr. Gompers said in his cable message to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Petrograd that those for whom he spoke were opposed to "all punitive and improper indemnities," which is a different thing and not at all what the German agents mean. He ably pointed out that such punitive and improper indemnities had already been collected by Germany from Servia, Belgium, and Poland. These countries should be reimbursed, but they cannot be reimbursed save by the levying of an indemnity. "No indemnities" would mean that Belgium, Poland, and Servia must suffer the improper and punitive indemnities already levied on them, and no counter-indemnity must be assessed on the aggressor who robbed them.

Mr. Gompers also illuminated the meaning of the equally lovely phrase, "No annexation." What that means, he told the Russians, is simply "that all oppressed non-German peoples shall be compelled to remain under the dominion of Prussia and her lackeys, Austria and Turkey." It is a complete characterisation. So is Mr. Gompers' summary of the whole German Socialist pacifist movement in Russia as "false pretenses and underground plotting to bring about an abortive peace in the interest of Kaiserism and the ruling class." There is not a word in that phrase of his that is not scientifically accurate; and the word "abortive" is one of especial significance and importance.

War's Romance Now In The Air

Miss Robinson, sister of the airman, Lieutenant Leefe Robinson, V.C., in a statement to a Press representative said:—"I have received a letter from my brother's commanding officer in France, in which he says that a German airman who was captured in France states that my brother, Lieutenant Robinson, is also a prisoner. The letter does not say anything about his being wounded or not wounded, but a friend of mine received a letter from a man in the front line of trenches five days ago, who says that a German airman flew over our trenches to drop a wreath for a comrade who had been killed flying, and he also dropped a letter stating that my brother was wounded and a prisoner. That is all I have heard so far."

* * *

White flying near Streatham Common Lieutenant F. A. Clark, of the Royal Flying Corps, had to descend to a low altitude owing to engine trouble. He tried to plane down to a field opposite Leighham Courtroad, but his machine struck the top of a high tree, and before he could straighten out the aeroplane crashed into the gable of a house and fell on a garage. The machine immediately burst into flames and Lieutenant Clark was severely burned. By a coincidence the house with which the machine came into collision was that of the airman's father. The pilot was hauled out of the wrecked machine at great peril by his father. The airman was very badly burned about the face, and his father also suffered severe burns. Lieut. Clark died from his injuries in his own home.

CHIN-CHIN

An Allied Toast

We put it up to Shanghai. There is a suggestion at home that the toast shall be: "The Red, White and Blue—vertical, horizontal and diagonal.

Chin-chin: Chronicle my little tale of the delightful surprises in the life of a newspaperman in China. I went out yesterday to find a certain revolutionary chief newly arrived in Shanghai. I got the name and address written down in Chinese, as well as a card of introduction, also in Chinese, and thus armed started out.

My ricsha pulled up at an unprepossessing place but it was the right number, so I went in. I gave the card of introduction to a servant. After some palavering within she came back with the statement that the man I wanted didn't live there.

By that time, of course, the inevitable crowd had gathered and one kindly-faced old woman offered to show me the right house. At that house there was some more palavering and I was again told it wasn't the right place. Then my self-appointed guide took me to another house, where she was joined by another woman, and this time I was taken all the way in. Again the wrong place.

As we came out, we were met by still another woman, a portly dame with two children. After some discussion, in which all the hundred spectators took part, the third woman decided she knew where I wanted to go and led me there. Into a little ramshackle place in an alley we went. She took me into the kitchen, up a narrow flight of stairs, around a dark, ill-smelling pathway to some more stairs and up those to an attic. And she waved her hand around the room. I judged this is where somebody had lived but not the man I was looking for and we went down again.

In the street we were met by another woman and she told me to follow her. We went to another house. There the performance was repeated. Only this time when we got to the garret the lady took me to a window and showed me the roof. I tried frantically to tell her I was looking for a man, not a crow, but she continued to show me the roof. I began to wonder whether my leg was being pulled, but she led me downstairs.

In the street she and still another ancient dame took me to still another house. Again we went all through the house and when we got to a back room the lady showed me a hole in the ceiling. In still another room she showed me where the plaster had fallen off. And then it dawned on me! They had all decided I was the building agent and had come to see about repairs!

Well, with a few well-chosen words I made my exit. But the report of my appearance had spread. When I got down there were twenty portly housewives waiting for me. Each wanted me to come with her. I was besieged. They clamored for me.

I tried with all the power of the six words of the Shanghai dialect I know—they didn't understand the dialect I speak—to tell them what I had come for. My ricsha coolie intervened. When he had explained to them what I wanted, an ancient chap led me off to a foodshop of which he was chef, waiter and proprietor, where he showed me a broken flue. And when I came out of there the street was black with complaining tenants. And they were still yelling at me when I had plowed my way through them and dashed off in my ricsha.

And I haven't found my man yet and I don't dare go back to that street. Yes, old Joss-Man, it's a gay life, that of a pressman in these here parts.

N. P.

The Shanghailanders are still working hard to get a pipe band together and yesterday there were two leathery-lunged Scots extracting sounds from their machines in the Town Hall, where the bar is not opened unless there is a gathering of a couple of dozen or so. One of the Town Hall "boys" listened to the trouble for half-an-hour, then, with sympathy sprouting all over him, suggested: "Master wantchee drink, can do."

L. M.

If it isn't drought, it's flood in China.

THE JOSS MAN.

China's New Constitution
An Epochal Document

By M. T. Z. Tyau, LL.D. (London)
Lecturer on International Law, Tsing Hua College, Peking; and Author of "The Legal Obligations arising out of Treaty Relations between China and Other States" (in the press)

II. Analysis of the Constitution

(Continued)

Composition of the Senate

So much for Parliament as a whole. We will now take the two houses individually and see what are the powers of each. Under the present Provisional Constitution the powers of the two houses are not differentiated, but in the new constitution the line of demarcation is clearly defined.

As has already been stated, the Senate is representative of interests rather than of the people at large. According to the present election laws, as promulgated on August 10, 1912, the number of senators totals 274. They are constituted as follows:—

(a) Ten representatives elected by each of the twenty two provincial assemblies.

(b) Twenty-seven representatives elected by the electoral college of Mongolia.

(c) Ten representatives elected by the electoral college of Tibet.

(d) Three representatives elected by the electoral college of Chinghai.

(e) Eight representatives elected by Central Educational Society.

(f) Six representatives elected by the electoral college of Chinese resident abroad.

A candidate for the senatorship must be at least thirty years old and also possess the qualifications necessary for election as an M. P. If he represents his fellow compatriots in foreign countries, as well as in Mongolia, Chinghai, and Tibet, he must also be conversant with the Chinese language. In the case of the oversea senators, the election is held here in Peking, each Chamber of Commerce of Chinese residing abroad sending one representative to form an electoral college. And, as already stated, the Senators' term of office is six years, but one-third of the total will retire every two years and new senators be elected.

Powers Of The Senate

As a joint partner in legislating for the country, the Senate has the right to initiate law bills or concur with those passed by the other house. But a newly-added clause provides that "finance bills directly affecting the financial burdens of the citizens shall first be discussed by the House of Representatives." Now, if the latter sends up a money bill for endorsement, the Senate may propose amendments to same, but the final say belongs to the House of Representatives. If the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to be appointed, the consent of the Senate must be obtained. If the President, or Vice-President of the republic, or a Cabinet minister, is impeached by the House of Representatives, it is the Senate which like the English House of Lords, the French Senate, etc., conducts the trial. If the charges are established, the decision must be registered by a two-thirds vote of the members present. If the President seeks to re-instate an official who has been impeached and convicted, the sanction of the Senate must be obtained. And if the President proposes to dissolve the House of Representatives after it has passed a vote of censure on the Cabinet, the Senate's approval must likewise be secured.

These are large powers, but the end is not yet. If the new chapter on the provincial government is accepted, the Senate will occupy a somewhat similar position to that of the Supreme Court of the United States and other republics in the interpretation of constitutional disputes. Under the above amendment, the powers of the central government and those of the provincial assemblies are clearly marked out. If any doubts should arise as to the precise extent of the each body's powers, or if there are any legal conflicts between the provinces themselves, or between the provinces and the central government, it is the Senate who will definitively pronounce upon them. Should a province prove disobedient or should it act to the prejudice of the whole nation, the President may call upon it to amend its ways. But if these warnings be unheeded, then the President may, with the advice of the Senate, dismiss the provincial governor, and also dissolve the provincial assembly if that body is a party to the unconstitutionality.

Moreover, it seems—at this date (June 2) this point is still unsettled—that the consent of the Senate will also have to be obtained in the appointment of the Chief Auditor of public Accounts.

The House of Representatives

After the Senate we come to the House of Representatives. Before we discuss its powers, we will note its composition. As already stated, this house represents the people at large, whereas the Senate represents the otherwise unrepresented interests.

According to the regulations for the organisation of the National Assembly, also promulgated on August 10, 1912, one representative will be elected for every 800,000 of the population. Nevertheless, any province with a population of less than 8,000,000 people has the right to return ten members. Pending the taking of a new census, the distribution of the total number of 596 M. P.'s for the various provinces and territories is as follows:—

(A)	Chihli	46	Fengtien	16	(B) Mongolia	27
	Kirin	10	Heilungkiang	10	Tibet	10
	Kiangsu	40	Anhui	27	Chinghai	3
	Kiangsi	35	Chekiang	38		
	Fukien	24	Hupeh	26		
	Hunan	27	Shantung	33		
	Honan	32	Shansi	28		
	Shensi	21	Kansu	14		
	Sinkiang	10	Szechuen	35		
	Kwangtung	30	Kwangsi	19		
	Yunnan	22	Kweichow	13		

The M. P.'s sit for three years and, like the senators, may be re-elected.

Powers of Parliament

Parliament, being the custodian of the people's sovereignty, is recognised as supreme. This supremacy is expressed in (1) the control of the people's purse and (2) general supervision over the executive government. The first is exercised in regard to the annual budget or other money bills, and the second in impeachment as well as a vote of lack confidence.

Money Bills

The fact that all moneys required in order to carry on the machinery of government must every year be voted by the people's representatives is the most signal proof that "the sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the entire body of the people." This does not mean that Parliament is to take the initiative in all financial legislation. That initiative belongs to the executive, but Parliament may give or refuse its assent. This applies to all money bills—whether submitted in the form of a budget, or accounts, or other financial measures. And, as already stated, it is the Lower House which has the right first to discuss all "finance bills directly affecting the financial burdens of the citizens."

As regards the budget, the Administration will present estimates of one whole year's receipts and expenditures to Parliament within fifteen days of its opening—namely, before August 16, every year. When the lower house has passed the budget, the Senate may propose amendments to the same and request the former to consider its suggestions. If the former, however, disapproves of the latter's proposals, then the budget as originally passed will stand for the year. The art of budgeting receipts and expenditures is admittedly difficult. Accordingly, the executive government is allowed much discretionary power in the way of making up the necessary deficiency by spending more than is sanctioned in the estimates as originally passed. But the consent of Parliament to the spending of this excess must be obtained at the beginning of the next session. And if this excess should be incurred, during times of emergency, when Parliament is not sitting and emergency measures are necessary—for example, in the face of an insurrection or a war with a foreign state—then the sanction of Parliament is to be obtained seven days after its next opening.

Board Of Audit

As to the actual spending of the money voted by Parliament, all moneys to be issued or expended must first be approved by the Board of Audit. This Board will prepare a statement of the actual receipts and expenditures for the past budget year, and the same will be submitted by the government to Parliament for approval.

At the moment of writing it is not yet decided how this board is to be constituted. According to the original draft, the personnel of the board is to be elected by the Senate for a term of nine years, one-third of which retiring every three years. The chief auditor is to be elected by the members of the board, and his duty is to attend before the two houses to make explanations in connection with the government's report on the annual accounts. But so far the foregoing has not been accepted. Those who were opposed thereto, contended that in Western countries, an auditor was appointed almost for life, and was well-known for his abilities. If, in China, the auditors were to be chosen by the Senate, they would not, on the one hand, submit to their chief, or, on the other, perform their work conscientiously, but would rather live in constant dread lest they might not be re-appointed next time. But in favor of the original articles, it was pointed out that the object of such a department was to supervise on behalf of the people the proper expenditure by the executive of public moneys. If the auditors were appointed by the government, they could not act independently but must obey their official superiors. Moreover, if the auditors were selected by the Senate, that appointment could scarcely be inferior to one by so small a body of men as the executive. And as regards the retiring of one-third auditors every three years, there would always be two-thirds left who could not be described as being unfamiliar with their work.

In addition, there were several other amendments. For example; (1) The chief auditor is to be appointed by the President, but he must be approved by the House of Representatives; (2) The chief auditor is to be elected by the Senate, and he will submit a list of auditors to the President for appointment. The second amendment held the biggest field, and when voted upon, received the support of 306 out of 539 votes. As this was, however, insufficient to constitute the requisite three-fourths vote, the original scheme was in turn put up for voting. The latter fared even worse, and only 220 votes gave it their adhesions. This is how the question stands today (June 2), and if we may venture a forecast of the ultimate decision, it seems that the above second amendment, or some similar scheme, will probably be eventually adopted.

(To Be Continued in Tomorrow's The China Press.)

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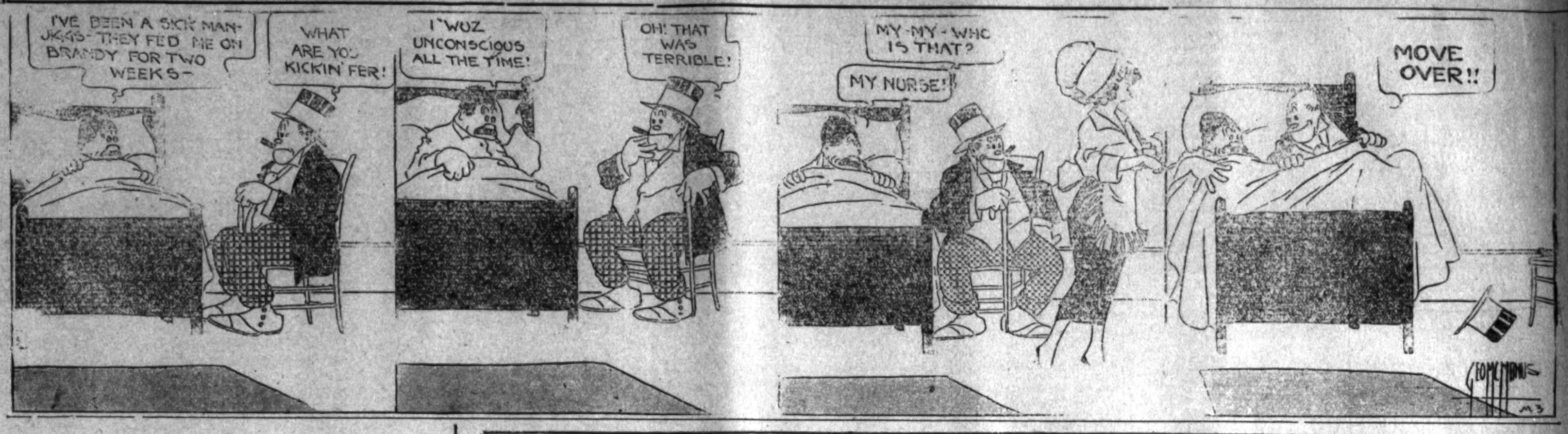
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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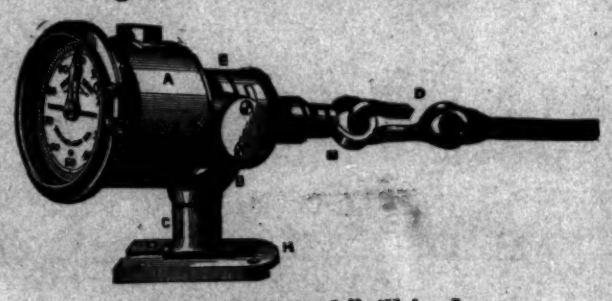

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

If You Want A Good Laugh

By Hamilton Fyfe

It is essential there should be provided amusements and recreations which can take people for an hour or so out of themselves and send them back to their work refreshed and reinvigorated.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

A week ago I should have dissented from this opinion. I should have said that in war time amusement can be forgone, and that, anyhow, the kind of amusement generally offered is neither invigorating nor refreshing. And I might have added that all the entertainments which I knew lasted not "an hour or so" but more like three hours. But a week ago I had not seen Charlie Chaplin in "Behind the Screen."

To be exact, I had never seen Charlie Chaplin. He rose to eminence during the two and a half years I was out of England for The Daily Mail. I saw his name often mentioned, mostly in a slighting, rather superior tone. I got the impression that he was an ordinary "knockabout eccentric" boomed into a bill-topper and accepted by the great, stupid public at his bomer's valuation. But the great public is not so stupid as superior persons are apt to think.

* * *

I owe my discovery of him to the small boy whom I was taking back to school after his half-term holiday. Every time we passed a kinema ("spell it with a k, Samivel") the drag of his hand on my arm became heavier. Every clock we saw gave him an excuse for reckoning up how much time we had in hand. I was obliged to give in. We groped our way into a dark theater where a "draw-ma" of harrowing sentimentality was sloshing itself interminably off the reels. It gave me a pain. The sillinness of it hurt like a blistered heel. When it ended I whispered to the small boy, "You stay. I must go out for a few minutes. I'll come back." But just as I rose from my seat I saw on the screen the name of Charlie Chaplin. "Well," I thought, "I'll see what he's like." So I sat down again.

For half an hour on end I laughed as I had not laughed since I saw Jeanne Granier and Guy and Brasseur and Lavalliere in "L'Habit Vert." There's more real fun in "Behind the Screen" than in all the "revues" put together, judging by those which I have endured. How is it that any paltry piece at a theater is noticed in all the newspapers, while no one tells us when there is something good to be seen on the films? The whole of this ingenious farce is entertaining. The idea of taking us "behind the screen," among the producers and actors of film-plays, is a bright one to start off with. The whole thing moves briskly without a single dull scene. And as for Charlie Chaplin, why, this despised droll of the "movies" is a comedian of the first rank. His economy of means is masterly. He can suggest more by moving an eyebrow than most comedians can put into contorting their features for three-quarters of a minute. He never, in this piece at any rate, either overdoes his facial expression or misses an effect.

* * *

He is a pathetic, bullied little assistant to a Goliath of a stage-carpenter. He does all the work, while Goliath sits and drowses, only waking up to cuff poor Charlie when the producer complains that something has gone wrong. Something? But the fun it is that everything goes wrong. Such honest, hearty fun that we can enjoy along with schoolboys, and feel better for, "refreshed and invigorated." It was over in half an hour, quite as much as I have to spare for amusement in these times. I came away feeling that I had really been "taken out of myself," as Mr. Chamberlain says.

I do not, of course, know whether this immensely diverting comedian is as good in other pieces. Perhaps they do not offer him the same chance to be funny. But, so far as I can judge, his is by far the most genuine and outstanding genius for comicality that the kinema has brought to light. He is a national asset, if entertainment is so needful as the Director of National Service suggests. We ought to employ the best authors available to fit him with parts. The great public knows a good thing, but it does not always put it to the best use. That is the task of its leaders—yes, even in the matter of kinematograph shows.

All Over The World

The origin of the British national anthem has often been a subject for discussion, and still remains an open question. A recent writer, however, has advanced the plausible theory that this national anthem is founded on the watchword and countersign ordered through the royal navy by King Henry VIII's Lord High Admiral, in 1545. The order, which is preserved in the State papers of the period, runs: "The watch wourde in the night shalbe thus, 'God save King Henrye'; thother shall aunswer, 'And long to raign over us.'"

So much has been heard of the misdemeanors of the cinema, of late, that it is refreshing to come across somebody with another story to tell, more especially as this very right-minded person happens to be a probation officer at the Westminster Police Court. He recently emphatically opposed, in court, the closing of picture houses, or their prohibition to children. There was nothing like the "pictures," he said, for entertaining and keeping small folk out of mischief; and grown folk, too, for the matter of that. The picture palace was a strong counter-attraction to the public house, and he did not care to contemplate what the results would be if they were ordered to be closed. People's palaces, houses where the people can rest, be amused and informed, where they can meet their fellows over something else than a glass of beer, are what London and every big city wants. The success and attraction of the cinema is but a fresh proof of it.

If all the eligibles had been subject to compulsory service in the first place the Civil War in the United States would probably not have dragged along for four years. How veterans of that conflict feel about the matter now is shown by a resolution sent to Congress, the other day, by the Memorial Hall Association of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago, saying: "We seriously condemn those members of Congress from the great State of Illinois who worked and voted against the recommendations of the President, and we expect them to correct their disloyal attitude or resign their seats in favor of those who correctly represent the people of the State of Lincoln, Grant and Logan." Veterans of the Civil War are qualified to speak on this subject.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$640 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 B.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtze	$190 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$146 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	109s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	27/6.
Philipine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$122 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 92½ Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 76 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$8¾ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 6s.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 33.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 157½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 90 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 37 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 14¾ Sa.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 5½
Yangtsepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	$100 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15¾ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$80.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.12½ B
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¼
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1¼ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.90
Consolidated	Tls. 2.90 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90.
Kapayang	Tls. 28
Karan	Tls. 12 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9¼ Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18 B.
Padang	Tls. 15
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10.60 B.
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80
Sungala	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¼ B.
S'hai Kahantan	Tls. 0.85 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong	Tls. 20 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 73 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80½ Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

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Kapala Islands Estates Meeting

The Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., held its annual general meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Meyer and Measor, secretaries and managers. Mr. G. Grayrigge was in the chair, supported by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and E. A. Measor, directors, and E. A. Prince, secretary. The shares represented numbered 100,490.

The chairman's statement follows:

"Gentlemen.—Our meeting has been deferred to a rather late date due to the unusual conditions prevailing in the Straits which left our agents rather shorthanded and is also further attributable to the necessity for preparing accounts of the Dutch company which are now embodied with our own. The directors have endeavored to place matters before you as clearly as possible, and with this object have inserted an explanation in the report under the heading of accounts. I am aware, however, that this matter is a very complicated one and if any shareholders do not clearly understand the position, I shall be very pleased, with the help of our auditors, to give them explanations.

"At our last meeting, I was able to state that prospects, apart from the labor difficulty, were very promising, but progress during the year under review did not come up to expectations, and again our chief difficulty arose out of labor questions, as is duly recorded in the report. In addition to which the estate management changed hands. We have continued the policy of bringing in Javanese, but, while in the transition period, the estate has suffered from a shortage of labor and all consequences that that means. At the commencement of the year 1916 we had 76 Javanese while at the end of the year we had 188. During the same period, the Javanese decreased from 78 to 50. The total labor at the beginning of the year was 156, at the end of the year 263, and we expect before long to have a total force of about 350. One result of the labor shortage has been an increase in the growth of lalang and we have had to provide a sum of $8,000 for its eradication during the current year. We are still continuing the policy of ordinary cultivation and manuring which has given satisfactory results in the past. It is pleasing to learn from the Singapore agents that tree diseases are remarkably scarce.

"The statistics of tapping and cost of production work out very unfavorably at present, the reason being that although trees on an area of 600 acres are being tapped, there were only 29 tree per acre under the knife at the end of the year involving a considerable amount of labor for collection of latex. We are assured, however, that this state of things will steadily improve and that much better results will be obtained during the current year provided we succeed in maintaining an adequate supply of labor. You will see that in the present report, the figures regarding the acreage have been amended and it is explained how this has come about, namely, because until last year there had been no proper survey of the recently planted fields. Regarding the coconut area, now 205 acres—acting on the recommendation of the Singapore agents the board have decided to gradually interplant with rubber. The coconut trees are widely set and interplanted rubber will not interfere with their growth. This will be done as labor becomes available for the purpose. While we still hope that we may in due time derive some income from coconuts, the directors consider that it will be a wise precaution to put this interplanting in hand.

"In connection with the accounts we had an overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at the end of the year amounting to Tls. 13,557 and I am sorry to say that we shall have to increase this during the current year to meet our regular expenditure and to provide necessary buildings. This overdraft, which is kindly guaranteed at the Bank by Mr. Kadoorie, stands today at Tls. 40,288.42. The sundry debtors at estate, amounting to Tls. 9,525.62, will be found in the Dutch company's balance sheet. This item covers outlay involved in the importation of Javanese labor. The cost of bringing the coolies from Java including advances which have to be made, commissions etc., amounts roughly to $100 each. They are engaged for a period of three years and during that time they receive pay at the rate of 33 cents per day as against 45 cents per day for the ordinary coolies who are not indentured. The outlay for bringing them over is distributed over their wages during the period they are employed, and the amount standing in Suspense Account is thus wiped out. In other words the cost of importing the Javanese may be regarded as payment for labor in advance. The usual depreciation has been written off assets and a resolution will be placed before you for the purpose of writing off the net amount expended by the Kapala company.

"Mr. B. de B. Thomas who is now in charge has conducted his duties to the satisfaction of our local agents whose remarks on the condition of your property have been embodied in our report and will, we hope, serve as some encouragement to our shareholders.

"While we still have difficulties to face, I believe that the current year will see us through the worst of these and that when we meet again the directors will be able to report an improvement in the general prospects of the company.

The following resolutions were adopted:—That the report and accounts for the year 1916 as printed be passed.

That the sum of Tls. 253,997.61 representing the amount due by the Dutch Company, namely Tls. 270,435.38 less the debit balance of profit and loss of that company, Tls. 16,437.77, be credited to the Dutch Company and added to the value of our holdings in that company.

That the Dutch Company be instructed to reduce its net liability by Tls. 253,997.61 to the Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., writing down property account and development accounts.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected as Auditors of the Company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 300 for Shanghai and Singapore.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 15 was 81 tons and for June 16 it was 83 tons."

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Hankow Export Market

Hankow, June 13.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls.	Week ending Saturday, June, 9th, 1917 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected: Summer Hair		53.00	4,306
Winter Hair		42.50	
,, Seconds		23.50	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		18.00	1,537
,, ,, 2 10-60 ,,			
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)		—	29,839
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		—	2,260
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,		—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen		—	
Jute (Abutilon)		—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		14.10	3,468
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		13.40	
Animal Tallow		14.00	1,406
Gallnuts, Usual shape		22.75	1,033
,, Plum ,,		25.50	
Cotton Liboo		—	12,618
,, Shansi		31.00	
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4" / 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 / 4½" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5¾" 6" / 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		112.09	350
Sesamum Seed, White			
,, ,, Yellow			
,, ,, Red		6.75	142
,, ,, Black			
Yellow Beans		—	
*Broad Beans		1.85	3,482
Sesamum Seed Oil		—	1
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	—
,, (shelled)		—	—
Groundnut Oil		—	—
Wood Oil		12.80	7,333
Tea Oil		—	91
Bean Oil		12.00	20
RapeOil		—	1

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to the 14th June, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1917 X 18	635,107 lbs.	952,656	lbs.
,, 1916 X 17	2,237,731 ,,	1,956,824	,,
,, 1915 X 16	5,724,140 ,,	3,029,673	,,

	Total 1917-18.	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.
Via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain	2,529 lbs.	975,183 lbs.	3,906,472 lbs
,, United States and Canada	1,124,619 ,,	447,313 ,,	994,413 ,,
,, Continent	63 ,,	51,667 ,,	25,999 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	17,000 ,,	471,937 ,,	1,192,283 ,,
,, do via North	309,051 ,,	897,088 ,,	1,534,582 ,,
,, Shanghai	63,625 ,,	688,761 ,,	359,613 ,,

COMMERCIAL NOTES

The Yokohama Electric Company will call an ordinary general meeting of shareholders June 20 when dividends of 11 per cent per annum will be declared.

The Anglo-Japanese Water Power Company will maintain the last rate of dividend, 9 per cent per annum, for the past six months. The company's receipts this term are said to have increased slightly.

An oil refinery is being established by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Yokohama. With a capital of 10,000,000 yen the refinery will undertake the abstraction of oil from beans imported from Manchuria.

The third catch season of this year has just been finished by herring fishers in Hokkaido. The total catches of the year are said to be 383,561 koku, a reduction of 159,000 koku as compared with the preceding year.

The O.S.K. chartered boat Fukui Maru, which will leave Kobe for America toward the close of July is taking consignments at $40 per ton. The preliminary contracts for space made thus far exceed the total cargo capacity by 2,000 tons.

The net profit of the Tokio Stock Exchange for the past six months is 850,021 yen. Out of that figure 746,560 yen is to be paid to shareholders as dividends. Only 48,000 yen is to be retained as reserve, while the officers are to be given 53,500 yen as bonuses. The balance carried forward is even smaller—12,902 yen.

The profit of the Tokio Electric Light Company for the past six months is 2,015,810 yen, exclusive of the balance of 1,425,789 yen brought over from last term. Of this amount 1,896,000 yen is to be paid to shareholders as dividends, representing 8 per cent of paid up capital. As reserve 100,800 yen is set aside; the residue of 1,444,800 yen is carried forward to the next term.

Japan's national loans stood at 2,507,206,750.42 yen at the end of May, according to the monthly returns published by the Finance Department yesterday. Of the total, 1,136,999,577.50 yen represents domestic loans, but 1,370,207,172.92 yen is foreign debt. During May the former increased by 39,500,000 yen in round figures, but the latter remained practically unchanged. The increase in domestic loans is due to the flotation of the Railway Loan.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th at 9.15 p.m.

H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR OF

"THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE"

AND

"THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS"

New Munition and Navy Pictures,

"A National Shell Filling Factory"

and

"With the British Navy in War Time"

introducing wonderful pictures of **Hydroplanes and Submarines.**

One third of the entire gross proceeds, without any deductions whatever, are sent to the War Office to be given to charities in connection with the war.

Prices of Admission: $2 and $1.

BOOKING PLAN OPEN AT ROBINSON'S.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 19, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 90 = Tls.	1.11
@ 73.3 = Mex.	$1.51
Mex. dollars: Market rate	73.05
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copepr Cash	1800
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/8½ = Tls.	5.39
exch. @ 73.3 = Mex.	$7.35
Peking Bar	275
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	39½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.33
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476⅜
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/8⅜
London	Demand	3/8⅜
India (nominal)	T.T.	275½
Paris	T.T.	511
Paris	Demand	511½
New York	T.T.	88⅞
New York	Demand	88⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	67
Japan	T.T.	57⅞
Batavia	T.T.	213½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3/10¼
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/10⅜
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3/10⅞
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3/10⅞
Paris	4 m-s.	526½
New York	4 m-s.	91⅞

The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of June:—

	£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.03
Hk. Tls.	1 = Francs	5.40
,, ,,	1 = Marks	4.41 (nom.)
Gold $	1 = Hk. Tls.	1.06
Hk. Tls.	1 = Yen	1.85
,, ,,	1 = Rupees	2.98
,, ,,	1 = Roubles	3.56
,, ,,	1 = Mex. $	1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, June 19, 1917.

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.75
Langkats Tls. 15.75
Shanghai Docks Tls. 92.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 93.00
Telephones Tls. 80.50
Dominions Tls. 11.00
Kamuntings Tls. 6.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 9.25
Ziangbes Tls. 6.00

Unofficial

S'hai & Hongkew wahrf 6% debs. Tls. 90.00
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1908 Tls. 91.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSSINESS DONE

Shanghai, June 19, 1917.

Official

Almas Tls. 10.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.05 cash

Direct

Langkats Tls. 15.75 cash
Langkats Tls. 15.90
Anglo-Javas T. 10.10 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 18.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 9⅜d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last Quotation, London, June 16.
Spot: 2s. 9¼d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 10d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Rd. Phone 60.

Resources ..... Tls. 470,000

LOANS AND MORTGAGES
We can arrange loans for any amount from Tls. 5,000 up on first class real estate security.

INSURANCE
Fire.
Life
Marine
Motor Car
Burglary
Fidelity
Rates on application.

TRUST DEPARTMENT
Writes wills.
Administers estates.
Acts as guardian for children.
Executes every trust with fidelity.

STOCK AND BOND DEPARTMENT
Advises regarding purchase of stocks and bonds.
Purchases stocks and bonds for clients.
Sells stocks and bonds for clients.
Collects dividends on shares for clients.

INVESTMENT
We have for sale, in amounts of Tls. 20 or more, Preference Shares paying interest at 7%.

OFFICES TO LET
One room at 15 Nanking Road.
Two rooms at 15 Nanking Road.
One private flat of three large rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Rd. Phone 60.

Banking Announcements

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..Yen 15,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 18.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid American Spot: 18.00d.
July-August: 16.98d.
October-November: 15.89d.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.
Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

中 华 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Hankow
Shanghai	Hongkong
Nanking	Canton
Hsuchow	Pengpu
Yangchow	Chinkiang
Ningpo	Hangchow
Tientsin	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvera.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthu
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...	1,010,000.00
	U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

NEW PROGRAMME
For Tonight and June 20th

Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

Showing
2 SERIES IN FOUR PARTS
Of the Magnificent Picture of Love and thrilling adventure

"Adventures of Zudora"
(each series being a complete story)

TONIGHT TONIGHT
The very amusing Comedies:
"SHE CAME, SHE SAW and SHE CONQUERED"
"THE THREE FRIENDS"
"LOVE AND DOUGH"

Admission Prices:
Box seat 70 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Stalls 30 cents.

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening at 9.15

Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road
PROGRAMME for June 20th and 21st
"THE IRON CLAW"
The most sensational Serial Photo-play.
TONIGHT
Showing 15th and 16th Episodes, entitled:
"The Vanishing Faker"
and
"The Green Eyed God"
Four Reels
"Losing Weight"
Comic Cartoon
"There's Many A Slip"
Comedy
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Kiukiang:—Mrs. G. Lion.

Per C. N. s.s. Shntien for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Williams and 2 children and Mr. Sinclair. For Chefoo:—Mrs. Bishop and child, Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle, Mr. and Mrs. Carwarding, Messrs. Hannam and J. H. Ruffin. For Tientsin:—Miss M. Gordon, Capt. de Vaulx, Messrs. Sykes, G. V. Quelch and Row.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. F. W. Lyons and 2 children, Mrs. R. N. Truman and 2 children. For Tientsin: — Miss Hamlin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. T. Hayami, Mr. T. Ito, Miss Loo We King, Mrs. A. E. Shaw Mrs. A. M. Malichenko and child and Mrs. T. Shiina. For Moji:—Mr. S. Ogawa. For Kobe: Messrs. S. Inouye, K. Kondo, T. Okawa and K. Nishimura For Yokohama:—Mr. Thampson, Mrs. C. M. Benzeman and Mrs. A. Benzeman.

Passengers Arrived.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mrs. Lyons and 2 children, Messrs. L. Whiteworth, and J. C. Shoemaker.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Miss Phelps.

Per I.-C. s.s. Esang from Hongkong:—Messrs. J. H. Waters and Moris.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

TONIGHT June 20th TONIGHT
and
Thursday, 21st.
J. R. Willadsen presents
THE FRAWLEY COMPANY
in
"TWIN BEDS"
The Biggest Laugh Producer Ever Written
A Riotous Farce in 3 Acts
by
SALISBURY FIELD and MARGARET MAYO
From Mr. Field's book of the same title.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Harry Hawkins	John Halliday
Signor Monti	Homer Barton
Andrew Larkin	Reynolds Denniston
Blanch Hawkins	Cordelia Haager
Signora Monti	Eva Lang
Amanda Larkin	Annette Tyler
Nora	Valentine Sidney

REPERTOIRE
"Bought and Paid For" June 22, 23, 25
"The Wolf" June 26, 27, 28
"Paid in Full" June 29, 30, July 2
"Climax" July 3, 4, 5.

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for June 20th and 21st
"The Shielding Shadow"
The Wonder Serial of the World
15 EPISODES, EACH 2 REELS,
BY GEORGE B. SEITZ.
AUTHOR OF "THE IRON CLAW"
Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
RALPH KELLARD LEON BARRY
Tonight, showing third and fourth episodes, entitled
"The Mystic Defender" and "The Earthquake"
Four Reels
Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
depicting all the principal events.
"He Had a Guess Coming"
Comedy
"Him and the Other"
Lonesome Luke Comedy.

Olympic Theatre

Complete
New Programme
FOR
June 20th and 21st
SHOWING
"The Submarine Pirate"
In Four Parts
AND
Other New Pictures

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTS
TONIGHT
The Year's Greatest Success
Kelcey and Shannon
IN
"After the Ball"
IN FIVE PARTS
Taken from Chas. K. Harris' World's greatest song. One of the best feature photo-plays ever shown.

Showing on Friday, 22nd
"EXCELSIOR"
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"The Count"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 21	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 25	3.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 25	4.00*	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	..	San Francisco	China	Am	G.J. Pet.
" 27	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 6	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 20	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 21	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 21	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 21	11.30*	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 22	10.30*	Kobe	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23		Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 25	4.00*	Kobe	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	.	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 30	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 21	11.00*	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	..	Liverpool etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 8	..	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
" 20	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Esang	Br.	J.M.&Co
" 21	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	noon	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
" 25		Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	..	Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
July 3	8.30*	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 5	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 19	11.00*	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	3.00	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 20	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M.&Co
" 21	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	noon	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B.&S.
" 22	noon	Newchwang	Chihli	Br.	B.&S.
" 22	..	Dalny	Kashima maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 22	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 23	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	2.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 26	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
" 28	.	T'tsin & Dalny via T'tao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 20	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
" 20	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M.&Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 19	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 19	Hongkong	Esang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 19	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 19	Tsingtao	Ono maru	621	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 19	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 19	do	Tebhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 19	Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	Newchwang	Kweilin	1073	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, June 20, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Pasage apply to C.M.S.N. Co

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chihli Capt. J. Oudney will leave on Friday, June 22, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Stamer Singan Capt. G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Friday, June 22, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight, Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the C.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 28. ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Mexico Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from on June 27, at ——. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying pasengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave the Custom jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Capt. F. Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. H. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain G. Keewamura, will be despatched from pootung O.S.K. wharf on Wednesday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. N. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo tons 3,770 Captain Philip, will leave on Friday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Pasage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, June 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathral, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on June 25, at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, June 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Taichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despached from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 2, at——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despached from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Junly 5, at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.
The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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S.S. "Colombia"	July 21, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA.

S.S. "Colombia"	June 30, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	July 28, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917

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AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi	June 26,	27

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suruga	July 4,	5

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen via Tsingtau

			arr.	leave
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi	June 26,	28

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito	June 23,	25
"TAICHI MARU"	(1,201 tons)	Capt. H. Ueda	June 30,	July 2

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Nos. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Manj	Commander
P&OBI	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
P&OBI	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	193	2	43	Delano
BNB	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	56	Parielle

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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T.K.K.

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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

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To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	Tons.	June 25	1917
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	July 6	"
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	"	July 20	"
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	July 30	"
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	Aug. 13	"

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	——	June 21
KASHIMA MARU** ...	10,000	——	June 29
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	——	July 8

**For Liverpool.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	——	June 21

AMERICAN LINE.

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SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. J. Noma,	June 26, 1917
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	June 23
HAKUAI MARU	6,000	Capt. K. Takano,	June 26
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki.	June 30
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 3
CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,500	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	July 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	June 21
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	June 28

FOR JAPAN.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	June 22
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	June 25

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12.500	——	July 3, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Australian (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	July 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 18, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

INTERVENTION OF U. S. RUINS GERMAN CREDIT

Neutral Bankers Say Berlin Soon Will Be Unable To Fulfil Engagements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 18.—M. Edmond Thierry, the economist, points out in Le Matin that the intervention of the United States has ruined Germany's credit and bankers in the neutral countries adjacent to Germany, who are in very close touch with German financial circles, are of opinion that Germany will soon be unable to fulfil her engagements. German capitalists are contributing to the fall of the Mark by converting their assets into the currency of neutral countries.

Legion Of Honor To Rheims' Archbishop

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 17.—President Poincare visited Rheims and decorated the Archbishop and other notables with the Legion of Honor.

Venizelist Ministry Gets Wide Support

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 18.—An official despatch from the French Eastern Army reports: The British airservice successfully bombarded Tumba railway station and several munition dumps.

Our troops movements in Thessaly continue. All the communes in the neighborhood of Larissa and Volo have spontaneously supported the Venizelist Government and are installing new civil authorities.

Chinese-American Society For Canton

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, June 18.—A Chinese-American Association is being formed today.

PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, June 17.—Recent operations in Palestine have been limited to the usual trench-fighting. The British artillery has been very active, dominating the enemy's and inflicting numerous casualties, while our airmen have frequently and effectively raided their camps and headquarters at Beersaba, Gaza and elsewhere.

KING PRAISES WORKERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The King, in a farewell message to the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, on the conclusion of Their Majesties' visit to the northern industrial centers, says: "The outspoken sympathy of the citizens of the north-east coast fills me with courage and confidence. I am more than ever convinced that the industrial army of the nation is strong in the loyalty, fortitude and devotion which have built up the Empire and will, under God's guidance, help us to victory."

DENY GERMAN REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The Admiralty announces that a German wireless message, stating that a German submarine sank a British destroyer, in the Mediterranean, on the 11th, is untrue.

T.K.K. OPENING TOMORROW

The opening of the new offices of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) will take place tomorrow, 11 to 12 o'clock, first floor of the North China Insurance building, corner of Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. Papini's orchestra is to play and catering will be done by the Astor House.

SPAIN EXPORTS POTATOES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, June 17.—The Government has authorised the export of 40,000 tons of potatoes.

New Insurance Building Opened With Ceremony

Many Local Business Men Attend North China Co.'s 'At Home'

A large assemblage of Shanghai business men attended the formal opening yesterday of the new North China Insurance Co. building at Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads, over 200 guests dropping in during the company's "at home," between 11 and 1 o'clock, to listen to the speaking and go through the handsome and spacious structure.

Among the speakers at the opening ceremonies were Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. C. M. Bain, chairman of the North China Insurance Co., and Mr. H. G. Simms, the company's secretary.

Gen. Smuts Engaged As Military Adviser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—General Smuts will remain in England, as an adviser in a military capacity. In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the War Cabinet, in order to avail themselves of his special military knowledge and experience, had invited General Smuts to attend their meetings during his stay in England.

BRITISH CONCENTRATING ON TURNING OUT TANKS

Also Largely Increasing Output Of Aeroplanes; Enormous Supply of Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—Dr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions, speaking at the Conference of Trade Unions which is considering the dilution of labor, said that merchant shipbuilding has increased threefold since last year, while an enormous number of guns have been provided. While the repairing of guns was extensive, he was glad to announce that damage and loss from direct enemy hits and faulty ammunition were smaller than ever before.

Large numbers of tanks are now being constructed, which was a formidable program in itself. It had also been decided to increase the output of aeroplanes, which increase would multiply more and more, if the demands of the army were to be met.

M. Ps. URGE REPRISALS FOR GERMAN AIR-RAIDS

Bonar Law Says Government Is Consulting With Haig; Has Plans in Mind

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—A German official communique, referring to the Zeppelin raid, yesterday, speaks of attacking important fortresses in the south of England, with good results. It admits that an airman brought down a Zeppelin.

In the House of Commons, replying to a batch of questions advocating reprisals for enemy airraids, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that it was a mistake to assume that airraiding was confined to the enemy. British air-forces in France raided the German communications and other military objectives behind their lines and, with the increase in their air-forces and the improvement in machines, air-raiding against a longer range of objectives was becoming more and more practicable.

The Government was consulting the military authorities and Sir Douglas Haig, regarding the most effective methods for meeting the situation. Obviously, it was not desirable to give the enemy any information concerning their intentions.

In reply to supplementary questions, whether the Government had decided on reprisals, Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Government had a perfectly open mind, in the sense that they intend to take steps, not merely for damaging the enemy, but for the prevention of raids like those which had recently occurred.

Paris, June 18.—The newspapers point out that the coast of Great Britain is as well guarded as London, commenting that the bringing down of the Zeppelin mentioned yesterday shows Britain's remarkable aerial mastery.

Canadian Fisheries Build Own Vessels

Owing To High Wages In Britain, Can Now Compete In Shipbuilding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Toronto, June 17.—Four steel vessels for the Canadian fishing service were launched here today and named Ypres, Vimy, Messines and St. Julien. The Minister of Marine made a speech, in which he said that, owing to higher wages in Great Britain, Canada is able to compete with her in shipbuilding and he anticipated a great development in the industry here.

EXPLOSION DESTROYS 3 AUSTRIAN ARSENALS

6 Lives Lost, 330 Other People Injured in Disaster At Steinfeld

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—An explosion has destroyed three munition depots at Steinfeld. Six persons were killed and 330 injured.

The damage done was extensive. It is significant that an official communique issued in Vienna denies that the explosion was due to sabotage.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in the Overland Route — Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularising it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} = Midnight, 13^{30} = 1^{30} p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	835	800	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	.	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	620	.	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr.	Mukden	dep	2[illegible]	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1706	1950
725	110	—		arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	—	1018	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220		:		—	:	S
8[illegible]	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	706	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	340	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	330	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420		:		—	:	0.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	707
1156	833	—		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1443
1204	810	—	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	142
1657	1152	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.		Miles		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2233	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsaochuang d.	702	1302	1953

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15 20	23.0[illegible]
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18 13	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	1[illegible].31	..	12.21	13.48	15.52	19.41	2.[illegible]0
CHANGCHOW.........dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.1[illegible]
TANYANG ....dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG ....dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.22	..	5.06
NANKING ....arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY ..arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW ....dep.	3.15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN ....arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL ....dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ....arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R
PEKING ....dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN ....arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL ....dep.	..	..	..	..	5.12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31		..
PUKOW ....arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	9.0[illegible]	9.52	1[illegible].59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	9.[illegible]7	1[illegible].5[illegible]	13.4[illegible]	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW......dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.3[illegible]	20.30	3.06
WUSIH ....dep.	7.31	12.22	13.4[illegible]	15.58	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	8.46	1[illegible].50	1[illegible].[illegible]8	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.20	17.55	18.55	21.[illegible]0	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.1[illegible]	14.40	16.20	1[illegible].10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13 37	16.07	16.47	18.37	20 2[illegible]	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.5[illegible]	13.45	16.15	16.55	18.45	20 30	22 4[illegible]

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7 35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21 30
KIANGWAN dep	[illegible] 26	7.46	10.16	12.28	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.41
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8 10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North .... dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	...	....	...
Jessfield .... dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	..	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	8.28	9 48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South.........dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.......dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ....dep.	...	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai ....dep.	...	10.03	11.5[illegible]	13 33	....	16.15	18 57	....	....
Kashing ....dep.	7 20	10.35	1[illegible] 36	14.16	....	16 43	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah ....dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An.................dep.	9.00	11.49	14 04	16.10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow ....dep.	10.38	12 53	15 26	17.47	....	18.[illegible]4	...	....	....
Zah Kou..................arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.[illegible]0	....	....	....

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou ....dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.06
Hangchow.................dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang An ....dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah ....dep	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing ....dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.20	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai ....dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang ....dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction.........dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South...........arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction..........dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei ....dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield ....dep	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North ....arr	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE.

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8 30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow......	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37
Zah Kou........	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	...	17.00	....

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Zah Kou........	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Hangchow......	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.28	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MARY LATTIMORE, Deceased.

Cause No. 587
Estate No. 220
(Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Lattimore, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 19th day of December, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Executor.

C. M. MYERS,
9 Hankow Road,
Executor.

Dated June 19th, 1917.

14233

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, the 23rd June, on account of the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

14234

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The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
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13860

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13232.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

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23rd June, 1917.

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Special Trains: 2.55 and 3.40 p.m.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

14223

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Head Office of the following Companies has been removed to No. 71 Szechuen Road (North China Insurance Co.'s building):—

Alma Estates, Limited.
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Limited.
Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
Shanghai-Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited.
Shanghai-Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited.
Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Limited.

HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 19th June, 1917.

14225

NOTICE

The offices of the undersigned have this day been removed to No. 71 Szechuen Road (North China Insurance Co.'s building).

Shanghai, 19th June, 1917.
HUGO REISS & CO.

14226

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will occupy their new premises at No. 7 KIUKIANG ROAD from this date.

Telephones:—

Secretary ....Central 1957
Marine Department...Central 115
Fire Department ......Central 1944

Shanghai, 18th June, 1917.

14205

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.
(99% pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

13721

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Co-operation and assistance of Thomas Sammons, U.S.A. Consul-General.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CONCERT

Olympic Theatre, 3rd July, 1917.

MISS BESSIE ABBOTT

One of America's most Brilliant Prima Donnas.

After being advertised for a few days only, Miss Abbott's name was successful in drawing to a similar concert given by her in Manila, upwards of 7,000 persons. The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands gave his patronage to the concert, and cabling here in reference to it, sends his high recommendation of Miss Abbott,

Tickets now on sale Plan at Moutrie's

The Kailan Mining Administration.

NOTICE

AS the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE.

14197

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

14188

CULTY DAIRY Co., Limited
505 Avenue Joffre.
Tel. West 101.

Pure Milk

OWING to an increase in our herd of cattle we are now in a position to supply additional customers with Milk.

CULTY DAIRY Co., Limited

13964

Yuen Woo Tai & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
Tel. No. North 3127.
C-217/218 Corner of Woosung and Quinsan Roads, Hongkew.

Opening June 15th, 1917

Bakers, Tobacconists, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Provision Suppliers.

Order Books will be sent on application.

Prices moderate.

14158

RING UP **3809**
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

Born 1915.
Still Existing.

WIDLER & CO. 太 W 公 司 平 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

International Savings Society

5 Avenue Edouard VII
SHANGHAI.

The Society's Accumulated Reserves set aside monthly for redemption of outstanding bonds, and officially known as "Mathematical Reserves," are ENTIRELY invested in the Securities named below:—

S'hai Municipal Council Debentures.
French Municipal Council ,,
Shanghai Land Investment ,,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf ,,
Shanghai Waterworks ,,
Shanghai Race Club ,,
Anglo-French Land Co. ,,
Hall & Holtz, Ltd. ,,
Weeks & Co., Ltd. ,,
Cercle Sportif Francais ,,

R. FANO,
Chairman of Directors.

Certified by:
C. BUY,
Censor.
SETH, SETH & CO.,
Auditors.

J.24.

STEAMERS FOR SALE

Deadweight Tonnage: 1,800 June, 1,800, June/July; 3,200, June/July/Aug.; 1,300, July; 1,400, July/Aug.; 800 and 3,700, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 1,500, 5,800 and 5,100, Oct.; 2,500, Dec.; and 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.

Russian 5% Internal Liberty Loan, 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened in Russia up to the 13/26th of June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The Loan is free of income tax and other taxations.

The Loan is issued for 55 years, and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 16/29 of March, 1927.

Coupons are payable in Russia half-yearly, on the 16/29 of March and 16/29 of September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 16/29 of March, 1917: interest from that date will be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, and its Branches in China, Japan and India, are ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

13616

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

14219 J.25.

ENGINEERS WANTED: We can train you for a position as civil engineer, electrical engineer, draughtsman, surveyor, dynamo station superintendent, or manager of works. The demand for good men exceeds the supply. We can train you for any of these positions during your spare time without leaving your present work. Send to the American School of Correspondence, 34 Nanking Road, for bulletin and free particulars.

14196

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8 and 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9468

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Phone 1946
One small bedroom vacant, with all comforts.

TO LET, at specially reduced rates for summer months, from 1st July, with board, in private German family, a comfortably furnished flat of two rooms (3 if desired); large bedroom with bathroom and large dining-sitting-room with verandah, facing south. Kitchen carefully supervised. Western district, close to trams. Telephone. Apply to Box No. 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

14236 J.20.

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen Road (Allies), one large and one small room, nicely furnished, facing south, private bathrooms, and excellent home cooking. Terms reasonable.

14230 J.24.

TO LET. Bachelor desires to share part of a 7-roomed house, already suitably furnished, and in a nice select locality, with southern aspect overlooking a large garden. Near tram line and in the Western district. Board optional. Apply to Box No. 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

14228 J.21.

TO LET, furnished room, with or without board, in private family. Central district. Apply to 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

14220 J.24.

TO LET, with board, well-furnished balcony room with bathroom. Suitable married couples or bachelors. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

14206 J.21.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT for canning condensed milk, egg products, etc., is open for consulting or management. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

14221 J.21.

A well-experienced Chinese translator and interpreter (college graduate) desires work after office hours. A1 references, if required. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

14215 J.21.

STENOGRAPHY: Young man (Ally), wants stenography and typewriting work after office hours. Efficient, reliable, confidential. Good correspondent. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for 4-5 months, residence in Western district, six furnished rooms, tennis court, vegetable garden, garage, at Tls. 100 per month. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

14190 J.22.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14153

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER wanted by an American firm. Male preferred. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

14218 J.21.

WANTED: First-class stenotypist, male preferred. Apply by letter, stating age, nationality, previous experience, and salary expected, to The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

14208 J.20.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, A.B.C. code, fifth edition, new. Price $25. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

14232 J.21.

ELECTRIC FAN, 110 volts, suitable for French Concession, to exchange one of 200 volts, or for sale. Apply to Box No. 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

14237 J.22.

FOR SALE, one good brougham and Chinese pony, complete with accessories. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

14222 T.F.

FOR SALE, two-cylinder, 12 h.p. boat motor, 16-inch propeller, magneto, Mex. $225. 16-inch reversible propeller and 10 ft. shaft $100. One chain hoist. 800 pounds American putty. Write T. M. Wilkinson & Co., Foochow, China.

14092

FOR SALE: Almost new Lightweight "Indian" Motor Cycle. Free Engine, Three speed Gear. Price, S. Tls. 250.00. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

14239 J.22.

LAW and other books for sale. For inspection between 2 and 4 p.m. Apply Mr. Rudinger, French Hotel, Rue Montauban.

14238 J.21.

FOR SALE, two telephone shares, Tls. 80 per share. Apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

14212 J.20.

FOR SALE: Thorough-bred, pedigree, brindle color, Bull dog bitch, about 20 months old, by Newington Marvel, Champion of Australia, and Lady Molly. In first class condition. Apply No. 3 Minghong Road.

14100